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PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES VERIFICATION, DANILOFF

LD021804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Report on a 2 September news conference by commentator Pavel Kasparov held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center with recorded passages on questions and answers by participants: Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov; Yevgeniy Velikhov, USSR Academy of Sciences vice president; Igor Neresov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia; Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences; and correspondents]

[Text] [Kasparov] Do problems exist over monitoring in the question on a nuclear test ban, or is this just a pretext to cover up the absence of the necessary desire on the part of the U.S. Administration? The answer to this question has become the subject of a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents. Addressing those gathered, Academician Velikhov had this to say on the subject.

[Velikhov] Today there is a historic opportunity to stop the testing of nuclear weapons immediately and forever. The halt in nuclear weapons testing is currently directed at a totally specific objective -- to stop the creation of new destabilizing types of nuclear weapons, because the experience of the preceding decades shows that new rounds in the creation of new nuclear weapons, their so called theoretical improvement [uslovnoye sovershenstvovaniye], is the main source of destabilization. For this reason, we see today that halting nuclear tests is the central issue. The issue has become, in general, to create a more stable world, and to secure stability and security in the process of passing from a nuclear world to a non-nuclear world, which was advanced in the Soviet proposal by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January.

The Soviet moratorium is a most graphic example of new thinking in the nuclear age, thinking in which politicians, in this case the Soviet Government, come to the conclusion that the security of primarily the Soviet Union is secured first and foremost not by an additional increase in new types of nuclear weapons, but on the contrary, by stopping the nuclear arms race and by the further destruction of nuclear weapons. The Soviet moratorium and its extension until 1 January 1987 is the materialization of this new thinking. One of the arguments, among many arguments we will probably have to discuss today if there are such questions, is that there still exists the argument that it is difficult to verify fulfillment of a treaty for a total nuclear test ban. It has to be said that this argument is today refuted by the united opinion of all of the world's geophysical community. Geophysical methods today provide the full possibility of verifying fulfillment of an agreement on a nuclear test ban.

[Kasparov] Numerous questions were then asked to those participating in the new conference.

[Unidentified correspondent] (?Bobyak) of Czechoslovak radio. The Soviet Union considers it possible to conclude a treaty for a nuclear test ban with the United States this year, and to sign it at another summit meeting. Yevgeniy Pavlovich, you have touched on the question of monitoring. I am interested in what specific questions on monitoring have to be resolved in order to guarantee reliable observance of such a treaty?

[Velikhov] As far as the problem of monitoring a total nuclear test ban is concerned, we are convinced that the latest achievements in the sphere of seismology, combined with the corresponding international procedures that are jointly adhered to, including on-site inspection, will secure a high degree of certainty that nuclear tests are no longer being carried out.

It can be said that today we have all the means to verify the reliability of fulfillment of this treaty. However, taking account the fact that, so to speak, this treaty is of particular importance, we are prepared for the further improvement of all these means, which can be conducted simultaneously, even after the conclusion of the treaty.

[Unidentified correspondent] Bulgarian news agency. A month ago, here at a news conference, it was said that this fall, Soviet seismological equipment would be installed near the test site in Nevada. When will this be, and what is the attitude of the U.S. Government?

[Kasparov] Here is an answer given by Comrade Neresov:

[Neresov] During the talks on the conduct of analagous work in Nevada and the Soviet Union, an agreement was reached that work would begin in the Soviet Union in the region of Semipalatinsk, and a little later it would begin in Nevada. A Soviet delegation is planning a trip to the United States, where specific issues concerning the installation of equipment in Nevada will be discussed. There are now on our territory, two Soviet-American stations already working and a third is being assembled. This is, for the moment, the first stage of work on the installation of surface equipment. A little later, in November, when borehole equipment is ready -- equipment will be installed in boreholes -- borehole preparations are currently under way on the Semipalatinsk test site. In America, we have to agree on analagous questions, and begin work, to all appearances, sometime in January or February 1987.

[Unidentified correspondent] DIARIOS Y NOTICIAS agency, Argentina. The leaders of the Delhi Six made a specific proposal for cooperation in implementing nuclear test monitoring. In what form and at what level is such cooperation possible? Do you have ties with the scientists and scientific organizations of those countries, and will there be a discussion on this issue at the nonaligned conference.

[Kasparov] Academician Velikhov replies:

[Velikhov] In May we invited representatives from six countries, specifically Indian and Swedish scientists, to the seminar; the first seminar we had for scientific discussion of the possibility of cooperation with American scientists, who were present at our seminar, and so they were fully informed about the Soviet-U.S. cooperation. Then there were representatives of all the countries present at the forum, who actively participated in it and discussed these problems. Soviet scientists -- the Soviet Union is completely open to international cooperation concerning development of facilities for reliable confirmation of a complete end to nuclear tests.

[Unidentified correspondent] TASS: Please explain why the Soviet side agreed to the use of U.S. equipment in both instances for this experiment?

[Velikhov] I refer to an historic example; when there was such international, one might say, interest and dispute on a more particular issue, what plasma temperature Soviet scientists had achieved, that is, plasma in thermonuclear installations, which they announced to the whole world, and Western scientists were doubtful; we then decided to invite British scientists with their equipment and that cleared up all the questions. As far as the quality of the equipment is concerned, one could happily use Soviet equipment, and if some problems arose with export licences, we would of course use Soviet equipment.

[Kasparov] The U.S. journalists present at the news conference tried to divert the attention of those taking part from the chief topic of conversation, and to force a discussion of the issue concerning the correspondent of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Daniloff. As has already been reported in our press this journalist, if he may be called this, was exposed a few days ago by the USSR's state security bodies as carrying out intelligence activity and was arrested red-handed while carrying out an act of espionage. A reply was made to the U.S. journalists by Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Department.

[Gerasimov] If you have questions concerning Daniloff, I am prepared to reply to them within the limitations of what I know about this topic at a special briefing. I would also like to remark that at the moment, at this news conference, we are discussing a very important issue, because monitoring has been the barrier that has always remained in the way of a total cessation of nuclear tests. We have suspected that the United States is setting it up hypocritically and that in fact, it was a pretext to continue the arms race. Now that we are clearing away all the technical reasons, all the technical arguments, and the political ones as well, now, when we are discussing this important and in general interesting question, the U.S. journalists, who are present here in some numbers, have not as yet asked a single question on this topic. Obviously it is of no concern or interest to them.

[Kasparov] Later however, one of the American journalists, although she did not identify herself, did ask a question. A similar question was also asked by a London FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent:

[Unidentified woman reporter in English] Mr Velikhov, my understanding is that when U.S. and Soviet scientists were concluding the agreement [superimposed translation begins] on siting [razmeshcheniye] U.S. equipment in Kazakhstan, at the last minute you insisted on including a clause that these scientists would not be able to continue monitoring if the Soviet Union resumed tests. If the Soviet Union is not sure about problems of monitoring, why did you insist on including this point?

[Kasparov] Academician Velikhov answer this:

[Velikhov] From the very beginning when the question of the aims of this work were being discussed, from the very beginning we firmly insisted that our task was to create the scientific and technical foundations to prove the possibility of complete confirmation of a half in all nuclear tests. We are studying the question of verification of a treaty on halting all nuclear tests, and we would not want any vagueness in this connection, because the mutual study of nuclear tests is a question which, in this case, does not interest us as Soviet scientists. It creates a mass of numerous, additional, unnecessary complications regarding the possible accusations of espionage and so on, you know. So we simply did not want to pose this question from the very start.

If from the very beginning we had reduced this question to American scientists coming here to observe the Soviet Union's nuclear tests, then we would have fallen into a very stupid position; because they have been here now for a month and no tests have been held, and there will be no tests before 1 January and what will happen in the future is unknown. Surely we have concluded an agreement for a year and its scientific task is completely different. It consists not in studying nuclear explosions, but in studying conditions permitting the possibility of detecting any nuclear explosions to be reliably confirmed.

[Arsentyev] APN -- Arsentyev. I would like to return to the problem of the moratorium, or to be more precise, to the political side of that important problem. On the eve of Geneva President Reagan stated that the proportion of the military-industrial complex in the U.S. gross national product amounted to 6 percent. However, American sources mention a rather larger proportion, about 7 percent. There is an obvious desire here to create the impression that the tail does not wag the dog, but facts show that the opposte is true. What can you say about this, Andrey Afanasiyevich?

[Kasparov] The journalist's question is answered by Dr of historical sciences, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, Kokoshin.

[Kokoshin] The political influence of those who are interested in continuing the arms race and continuing to create more and more new armaments systems and in the appropriate political climate cannot be measured in such concrete economic indices, although 7 percent is also an extremely significant figure, an extremely signficant level. It would probably not be correct to reduce everything exclusively to the interests of the manufacturers of arms, by that same vulgar method, of those interested in obtaining from it income and super-income; although that does play a very substantial role. However, there are no less important political factors, including the fact that in the United States there exists a very significant group of politicians who possess a certain social base, certain historic traditions, who largely link their prosperity and what I would call their dominating role in the country's political life, precisely with the policy of confrontation, with the policy of maintaining international tension at a fairly high level, with a policy based on American military might and on the continual presence of that military factor in American foreign policy.

As for the scientists and their role in this whole process, here too there is an ambiguous picture taking shape. On one hand, we see many U.S. scientists advocating a complete halt to nuclear tests, not simply advocating -- they are contributing their efforts both as citizens and as experts to this problem. We see thousands of American scientists refusing to participate in the star wars program.

At the same time, we often come up against scientists who take different positions. Their thesis, so to speak, is that science has no limits and that in particular it is impossible to halt military-technical progress. It is this line that meets with increasing disbelief and resistance from the broad public. This calls for new thinking, which the Soviet Union today voices loud and clear, and which meets with the understanding of many people who are very far from our vision of the world in its social context, but who realize that the further creation of ever more new weapons systems and the limitless reaches of science in this connection -- this line needs a radical revision.

[Kasparov] The participants in the news conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry also replied to many other questions from Soviet and foreign journalists.

Further on Velikhov Views

LD021200 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- All arguments that it is hard to verify a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty by existing methods are utterly far-fetched, according to Yevgeniy Velikhov, a vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Speaking at a news conference here today, which featured also several other Soviet experts knowledgeable in the field, he said there were a number of seismological networks in different countries, which made it possible to identify a signal from a very weak explosion even against the background of seismic noise. He mentioned, by way of an example, what he said was a very sensitive system called "Norsar" which had been deployed, among other countries, in Norway as well as a powerful seismological system in the United States.

Most other Western countries, the Soviet Union and a number of other states also had national seismological systems, Velikhov said.

"It is possible to monitor full compliance with a nuclear test ban agreement with the help of geophysical methods," Velikhov said, adding that "the Soviet Union is prepared to keep upgrading the verification system also after the agreement's conclusion."

Over the past twenty years, the Soviet scientist said, a system for monitoring any activities in the territory of any country from space had also been well developed. "This system makes it possible, for example, to detect any cavity needed for underground nuclear testing," Velikhov said. "Combined with seismic methods, this is quite enough fully to guarantee the observance of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty." The latest experiment, currently being conducted by Soviet and U.S. scientists in the area of Semipalatinsk, aimed to study ways of separating a signal coming from an explosion more efficiently from natural seismic noise, Velikhov said. "Even the smallest blasts will not go unnoticed," he said.

"But the issue of ending nuclear testing is a political one," he said. "One should ask what this testing is for, who conducts it and what the cause behind the nuclear arms race it."

"The Soviet Union believes that an end to nuclear testing is central to creating a more stable word and ensuring transition from the nuclear world to a non-nuclear world, which has been proposed by the Soviet Union in the January 15 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," Velikhov said. The other Soviet experts addressing the news conference were Dr Mikhail Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of the Physics of the Eart at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Igor Neresov, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia who is in charge of the experiment involving Soviet and U.S. scientists in Kazakhstan, and Andrey Kokoshin, a deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

They pointed to the untenability of the U.S. arguments against the test ban moratorium. It is being claimed in the West, for instance, that an end to nuclear testing would make peace more insecure, while continued testing would enable Washington to know what the Soviet Union can achieve in developing new kinds of weapons. The scientists said such claims were patently absurd.

POZNER, ARBATOV CONTINUE INTERVIEW ON MORATORIUM

LD021403 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] We begin our program tonight with part three of an interview granted to Vladimir Pozner of our staff by Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Moscow-based Institute for United States and Canada Studies. Last Friday and Saturday were aired parts one and two. All of them deal with the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing which went into effect on 6th August last year. On 18th August of this year Soviet leader Mikhail Gorgachev announced in his televised statement that it would be in effect until 1st January 1987.

In his interviews with Vladimir Pozner, Academician Arbatov takes a look at some of the arguments of the American opponents of the moratorium.

[Begin recording] [Pozner] Academician Arbatov, the Americans say that a test ban is only, (?well), basically to the Soviet Union's advantage because the Soviet Union has finished testing a new generation of missiles, the SS-23's, the SS-24's, but that the United States has fallen behind and therefore has to test.

[Arbatov] You know, I would say that the Americans have been tremendously inefficient. They have made all in all 225 tests more than the Soviets and if the Soviets are before them then I think the taxpayer has full right to ask Pentagon and (?this) Nuclear Energy Commission, what are they doing? What are they spending the money on? So, I am absolutely sure that this is not correct.

[Pozner] In other words, that (?they've not fallen behind)?

[Arbatov] They have not fallen behind. And you know, actually they have -- to show just the number -- during this year, they have made 18 tests and they have all in all made 225 tests more than we. So, if you take this frequency of testing as a model then they are at least 15 years before us.

[Pozner] Ahead of us.

[Arbatov] But we -- ahead of us -- and we agreed to stop. So where is the difference? And then again, giving this question -- that's, first -- that they think about waging war. What role does it play, whether this or that nuclear warhead is more or less modern? If both sides actually agreed in principle that as a first step they could cut it by half, by 50 percent, to what role does this play? For deterrence, not at all; so even this argument itself shows that they think about weapons for waging nuclear war.

[Pozner] Well, now what do you think about the view that has been pronounced both by President Reagan and by some of his advisers, according to which tests are absolutely necessary so as to verify whether or not your defensive potential is actually usable?

[Arbatov] Nuclear arsenal.

[Pozner] That is to say, your nuclear arsenal is indeed ready to repulse an enemy, and you must test to check that. What do you think about...

[Arbatov, interrupting] Well, you know I took it very seriously at first, you know, because I started my life as an auxiliary officer during the World War II and I know that in artillery there is such a rule, that if you have old munition...

[Pozner, interrupting] The shells.

[Arbatov] Ammunition, the shells. You have from time to time to take, let's say, 5 out of 10,000 and to test them, to shoot them.

[Pozner] Yes.

[Arbatov] So that you are sure that this munition created maybe 5 or 10 or 15 years ago is okay.

So, because I took it serious I made my own inquiries, and I applied to the best scientists we have, and best specialists -- including military specialists -- and I got the absolutely persuasive information that this is a (?lie again) because in artillery shells what is unreliable with time? It is the chemistry. Different substances come together...

[Pozner, interrupting] You have a chemical reaction.

[Arbatov] So you might have a chemical reaction which will make (?gun) corrosion somewhere, etc. Therefore, you need to do it. The nuclear weapon is a weapon of a different kind. Part of it is actually close, is resembling artillery shell, which starts the whole reaction, brings together this part of fusionable material, which creates together critical mass and/or (?over) critical mass, and makes the explosion. But this can be tested without nuclear tests. [Words indistinct] for a small explosion of this, small test of this. All other parts can be also tested without explosions, which are vulnerable. As to fusionable material, there is absolutely no need to do it because it has a tremendous period of lifespan. So this is nonsense. And this nonsense (?more than this) is proven by American experience because since 1974, I think, neither Americans nor we make any tests over 150 kilotons.

[Pozner] Yes, we have an agreement.

[Arbatov] We have an agreement. Not signed but observed; well, signed, but not ratified (?by Americans) but nevertheless both sides comply with it. But Americans have a lot of weapons, bombs, and some warheads and you know the overall amount of megatons -- the amount of bang in this untested for 12 years already -- nuclear weapons comprise 70 percent of the whole nuclear arsenal of the United States.

[Pozner] And nobody said anything.

[Arbatov] Nobody says anything with this 70 percent. So it's an absolutely clear attempt to mislead public opinion again, a trick, just a trick to justify something which is done for other means. You know, it is wrong. The nuclear tests are not made in order to be sure of the deterrent, of weapons needed for deterrent; we have a lot of these weapons. Would we have two times or even five times less, we would have too much of them. They are not tested. What is tested, for a long period already, are the weapons intended to wage nuclear war and to try to win nuclear war, contrary to the solemn pronouncements made by American leadership, orally and also in written form, including the declaration in Geneva during the last summit, that United States thinks that nuclear war cannot be waged and there will be no winners in nuclear war. But the practice shows us this quite different thing, that the military planning is directed towards finding a way to wage nuclear war.

METROPOLITAN FILARET APPEALS FOR DISARMAMENT

LD011954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- address by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, member of the Holy Synod, chairman of the Moscow Patriarchate Department of External Church Relations; video shows Filaret, dressed in cassock and kamelaukion, in studio against an abstract white-and-grey background]

[Text] These days it is to the ranks of the supporters of peace and the irreconcilable opponents of war that the overwhelming majority of the population of the earth -- this exceptional planet in the universe, ancient but for ever transformed through man's genius and labor -- belongs.

A recent message from the holy synod of our church about war and peace in the nuclear age says: Nuclear war is a terrible sin before God, a sin to avert that is a burning and pressing task of the churches and mankind. That is why we welcome the program for preventing nuclear catastrophe rendered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his statements. It shows convincingly that in present conditions peace and only peace is the only possible moral and practical demand of our era.

Consonant with such an interpretation of the contemporary situation in the world are the joint statements by our country's religious figures -- Christians, Muslims, Jews, Buddhists. It is our belief that peace should be man's natural state, a state granted him for creating within him and around him ever-more perfect forms of coexistence of those who inhabit the earth. Thus we bless the peace and tranquillity over the unbounded expanses of our homeland and patiently await the time when the ill-fated nuclear explosions in the United States of America, which rock the bowels of the earth, the depths of the ocean, and the vaults of heaven, come to an end.

The church earnestly prays for peace and acts in defense of peace, and in order to achieve this it is necessary to ring all the bells, as is customary to say here in Russia. May those who have ears hear the voice of our peace-loving Soviet people. May the good and generous earth flourish and be fragrant with humanity's virtuous ones. May the sacred gift of life remain inviolable.

Peace in every home. Peace to all.

ZHUKOV ASSAILS U.S. RESPONSE TO INITIATIVES

PM291222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "Three Monkey Diplomacy"]

[Text] Broadway souvenir stalls do a brisk trade in popular satirical models depicting three monkeys sitting beside each other. One is covering his ears, the other his eyes, and the third his mouth. This means "I do not want to hear anything," "I do not want to see anything," "I do not want to agree with you."

These models would probably go very well in the offices of official State Department, Pentagon, and White House spokesmen. When one reads telegrams about how they react to any initiatives and proposals from the Soviet Union and other countries aimed at reaching agreement on ending the arms race and normalizing interstate relations, one cannot help but remember those monkeys.

The USSR has announced its decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 and is proposing to prepare an agreement ending nuclear weapons tests and to sign a Soviet-U.S. agreement on this by the end of the year. As if in reply the United States reported its preparations for the holding of the 19th nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range since 6 August last year.

Is the USSR continuing to insist on the elimination of nuclear weapons? The United States responds to this with the news that 10 new MX first-strike intercontinental nuclear missiles will be "made ready" by December at Warren Air Base.

Is the USSR proposing to reduce the activity of naval forces? The United States announces its decision to acquire 27 of the latest Aegis cruisers at a cost of a billion dollars each, and naval officers are stating that with such ships U.S. naval forces will be able to "operate more aggressively during an attack (!)" -- I am quoting THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of 21 August.

Is the USSR proposing the preparation and conclusion an agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of chemical weapons stockpiles and plants producing such weapons by the end of the year? K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency immediately writes an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he states that: "In order to have a chance of introducing a ban we must ensure that our representatives do not go to the talks empty-handed. That is why Congress must approve the administration's request for appropriations for the production (!) of binary chemical weapons."

Is the USSR advocating a political settlement of regional conflicts? In response the White House steps up pressure on Congress to allocate more money more rapidly for waging undeclared wars against states whose social systems are not to Washington's liking.

Is the USSR striving to normalize bilateral relations with the United States, to develop cultural ties, and to expand exchanges of people between the two countries? AP reports that the response to this at the end of last week was anti-Soviet demonstrations in dozens of North American and three West European cities.

That is how it is -- everywhere and in everything. One wonders what those who build their international relations in such a cowboy manner are aiming at? The diplomacy of three peevish monkeys who want to see and hear nothing and do not want to agree to anything will bring the United States no kudos.

And it was no accident that on 24 August NEWSDAY referred in alarm to the fact that although official Washington spokesman had hastened to high-handedly reject the USSR's appeal to the United States to follow its example and end nuclear tests, the 18 August statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had met with a sympathetic response worldwide -- including U.S. allies, Britain excepted.

Ultimately someone will be obliged to take his fingers out of his ears, open his eyes, listen to what is happening in the world, and realize that in our era arbitrarianess in international relations only damages those who resort to it. So is it not time for those who hitherto have been stubbornly reluctant to take account of reality, to have a rethink and change to more civilized methods of international discourse, leaving the habits of the jungle to one side?

SOVIET MORATORIUM 'TEST OF MATURITY' FOR U.S.

PM291504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Levin article: "Policy of Peace Versus Policy of War: Historical Test of Maturity"]

[Text] The 18 August statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has firmly captured the imagination of the peoples and remains in the center of the world public's attention. People are writing about it, arguing about it, analyzing it.

It is no exaggeration to say that mankind has understood and accepted the noble idea that the only path to true peace is via the complete elimination of the awesome instruments of nuclear destruction. The cessation of nuclear tests is a realistic and effective step in that direction. After all, without tests nuclear weapons cannot be improved or modernized and, consequently, without tests their quantitative buildup and qualitative improvement will also inevitably cease.

And that is not only the USSR's view. The resolution on the immediate cessation and banning of nuclear weapons tests submitted at the UN General Assembly session last December was supported by 120 states, stressing that the banning of tests "would be a most important element in ensuring the success of the efforts aimed at halting and reversing the nuclear arms race and preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the expansion of the existing arsenals." The "Delhi Six" -- states from four continents: Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- called the ending of tests "an important step toward curbing the nuclear arms race."

People are unanimous that the ending of nuclear explosions is an event of tremendous significance. By its decision to extend the moratorium imposed over a year ago, on 6 August 1985, the Soviet Union confirms its goodwill and demonstrates its sense of high responsibility for the fate of the world and its understanding of the realities of the nuclear age. The new thinking in action -- that is how the Soviet decision has been characterized, with every justification. The explains the so considerable and clear support for the Soviet Union's new initiative on the part of the broadcast public circles and many governments.

And yet the U.S. Administration continues to persist in its obstructionist approach in not accepting the moratorium idea. Once again the United States was in a hurry to reject out of hand the appeal for the cessation of nuclear tests. And to give at least the semblance of justification to its position, the White House, followed by those political forces which blindly seek to emulate Washington, has been trying to discredit the Soviet Union's decision. Various arguments are used but none stands up to criticism.

Immediately after Comrade Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television, L. Speakes, the White House's official spokesman, began arguing that the United States needs to continue nuclear tests because, he claimed, "the USSR carried out a considerable moderization of its nuclear forces before announcing its moratorium. We have not yet finished responding to their modernization by the modernization of our own forces."

Let us look at the facts. They prove irrefutably that Washington has the dubious honor of being undisputed leader in terms of the number of nuclear explosions. The United States has conducted more than all the other nuclear powers put together. Here are the figures for the past 2 years (cited at a recent USSR Foreign Ministry press conference): In 1984 the Soviet Union and the United States carried out approximately the same number of nuclear tests and in 1985 the United States conducted around 20 explosions whereas prior to the announcement of the maratorium, the USSR conducted 9. Since the moratorium was announced, 18 U.S. nuclear devices have been detonated. So where is the gap? Speakes' arguments on this theme look absolutely ridiculous.

The argument is also being used that the Soviet moratorium avoids the essence of the problem which, according to Washington's statements, is that the USSR allegedly enjoys superiority in the strategic offensive arms sphere. This thesis has been developed by the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, for example, clearly at U.S. prompting. It is an old and utterly false thesis. After all, it is common knowledge that parity in strategic nuclear arms is guaranteed by the commitments arising from the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II Treaty. The Soviet Union has always honored its commitments. [paragraph continues]

But the United States recently decided to smash the strategic parity and secure military superiority. That is why new MX ICBM's are being sited in the launch silos, "Trident" missile-carrying submarines are being commissioned, and cruise missiles are being deployed on ships and strategic bombers. That is also why Washington has begun creating [sozdaniye] space-strike complexes.

Washington also cites the problem of verification [kontrol]. But in fact no problem exists here. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it is prepared for appropriate verification measures [mery kontrolya]. Our country is just as interested in verification as the United States. And when, under an accord between USSR and U.S. scientists, American specialists installed their seismological apparatus in the Soviet nuclear test region -- near Semipalatinsk -- there seemed to be nothing more to say.

However, the administration's representatives simply will not give up. Incidentally, the fact that the USSR has recently recorded three explosions not announced by Washington demonstrates the high reliability of national verification facilities [sredstva knotrolya]. We also have good reason to suppose that America's facilities are not inferior to our own. After all, the U.S. seismographs installed in the Semipalatinsk region registered with accuracy nuclear explosions in Nevada. Furthermore, the USSR does not object to international verification [kontrol] or on-site inspection [inspektsiy na mestakh].

What is the United States counting on as it deliberately distorts the truth? On the U.S. public's lack of information. However, those Americans with sufficient access to information who give thought to the realities of the modern world are coming to the clear conclusion that the administration, despite its assertions that it desires peace, really does not want an agreement with the Soviet Union. An editorial in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE has noted: "As gossip columns customarily say, it will undoubtedly be denied, but it is becoming increasingly obvious that President Reagan never really intended to reach an important new agreement on nuclear arms control with the Soviet Union." And NBC anchorman R. Mudd has said that although the administration refuses to admit it, it does not want to end nuclear explosions because that would block the testing of laser weapons, which play a leading part in the "star wars" program.

The Soviet Union has no illusions regarding the U.S. Administration's position. We know with whom we are dealing. But sooner or later the realities of the nuclear age must be understood by America's leaders. At least, this is to be hoped.

Life itself tests all state leaders for political maturity and understanding of the profound changes in the world. By its decision to extend the moratorium, the USSR has again offered a historic opportunity to move toward ending the arms race. This opportunity must be seized in the interests of all mankind.

'TOP PRIORITY' COMMENTATORS VIEW CURRENT ISSUES

LD011658 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 31 Aug 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner, with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Excerpts] [Pozner] Today I'd like to run a question of principle by both of you. I'd like to first of all remind you of a statement that was made not long ago by President Ronald Reagan.

He said that he was -- and I quote -- optimistic that we are going to make more progress than probably has been made in a number of years becasue of some of the problems that are concerning the general secretary at this time. He was alluding to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and to the economic problems of the Soviet Union. There's a general view that economic problems are going to impel the Soviet Union to make important compromised in the area of arms control and arms reduction and that the entire SDI idea -- perhaps not as seen by President Reagan but certainly by his closest advisers -- pursues the goal of putting the Soviet Union into an arms race that is economically going to make it very difficult for the Soviet Union to survive. That is basically what I'd like to talk about today, and let's begin with whatever each one of you would like to say in a general reply to this.

[Bogdanov] [Passage omitted] To my mind it's rather political than economical problem, you know. What they call economical its's in verity political. Now I have, you know, very rich imagination and my imagination leads me to forties and fifties and I just see...

[Pozner, interrupting] You mean the 1940s and 1950s.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, we are in 1950s and I just, with the help of my imagination, I see some political figures of those glorious days of beginning of the Cold War and I see before my eyes some famous American documents, you know, which are now declassified, for instance, a famous NC...

[Pozner, interrupting] NSC.

[Bogdanov] NSC-68 and some other documents, and what strikes me with them is that what American president says now in '86 it's one to one with what was already said 30 years ago. So my first point is that we have come already across all that. There is nothing new for us. We always from time to time come acrss some, you know, crazy let me -- I'm sorry for that -- but some crazy ideas of American high-ups to exhaust Soviet Union from within, to make us soft by making our economy collapse. I leave to the consciense on the noble people, on gentlemen -- I'm not sure, is it a gentlemanlike behaviour or not? I leave to them you know. [passage omitted]

[Pozner] Dr Bogdanov, you are saying basically, that this idea of bankrupting the Soviet Union as pronounced in the 1980's by the Reagan administration is not a new idea but it dates back 40 years.

[Bogdanov] Yeah.

[Pozner] Okay. Now, Professor Plekhanov, would you care to join in this discussion? Have you got anything to say about this concept?

[Plekhanov] Yeah. I think it's an interesting reflection on the (?mind-set) of U.S. policymakers. They pose the problem in this way: If there had been no economic constraints in the Soviet Union on an unbridled arms race, then the Soviet Union would have an unbridled arms race. In other words, it is considered a natural impulse of a state to build up as many arms as possible and it's only the economic constraints that prevent it from doing so. I think that reflects exactly how things are in an American economy because there is a very strong economic impulse in the United States in favor of a continued arms race. There are very strong and powerful vested interests in the U.S. economy pushing the U.S. government toward investing more and more in ever new types of weapons and trying to outstrip the Soviet Union and so on.

In the Soviet Union there are no such interests, there are no such mechanisms which would impel the Soviet economy inexorably in favor of the arms race. In fact there are the opposite mechanisms. The same which Mr. Reagan called a constraint, namely the necessity to spend a lot of money and resources on social needs, this is what makes the Soviet economy tick. This is the main thing in the Soviet economy. Investment in people and people's needs, investment in social developments, investments in greater technological and economic progress: All those things are a natural, a natural thing in the Soviet Union.

[Pozner] Yes, but wait a minute. What you bring up may be true, but Americans are saying, American leaders have been analyzing the statement of Soviet leadership and they're saying: Look, Mikhail Gorbachev went to Siberia, went to the Far East, and he quite clearly said that they want to develop this whole area and for that they need money, they need a working economy. Now isn't it true that if we force them into an arms race, they won't be able to do what they're trying to do; that is, they do have internal problems that would make them more seemingly pliant or pliable to American conditions?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that's another side of the question. Let me respond to what you just said. I think, in the first place, they pose again that the defense needs of the Soviet Union are the same as defense needs of the United States. We have no globalist desires like the United States has. We have no systems of overseas bases. Look, most of the money that the United States spends on so-called defense actually is spent on the projection of force, military force of the United States abroad. The defense of the United States' territory from foreign attack actually takes up only about 10 percent of the U.S. military budget. All the rest is maintenance of forces abroad, maintenance of all those huge fleets which prowl the oceans, the Marine Corps and the rest of it, you know, aid, foreign military aid to the allies, and so on and so forth. Now, the structure of their defense spending is quite different from ours. Ours is geared to the safeguarding the defense of the Soviet Union and its allies. And therefore I think they simply misunderstand the nature of the problem when they think that the Soviet Union is going to try to match them dollar for dollar, ruble, ruble for dollar...

[Bogdanov interrupting] Yeah. And there is another point which is very important to my mind...

[Pozner interrupting] Radomir Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] In our defense build-up we always find out cheaper solutions than Americans do. And let me talk a little bit about SDI. SDI for the [words indistinct] economical exhaustion of the Soviet Union takes a very special place. They believe that in case they deploy we will be exhausted because we cannot match them. But they do forget one thing: that our technology is very different than the American. And we'll find out a much cheaper answer to American SDI than they think we will be going [to], and we have stated that--and I'm sure that our American listeners over there, they don't know that--that general secretary stated officially that we will not be going by the way the American would like us to go in SDI business, that will be very different. Of course, we don't know which way he meant. It's a secret and I understand it's really secret. But to my mind it's really childish on the American side to operate in all that on the base of the mirror image, to look at their own military expenses, how they are huge, how they are devastating, you know, and look at our expenses in the same way. And they forget one psychological thing. I have in fact touched upon it at begnning of my answering your question, you know. Being twice invaded within 60 years of existence, you have a special feeling about your national security.

It's something of a kind of a sacred cow, you know, and if you have a feeling of a danger, you put aside your bread and butter and you get down to real business of securing your national security, which is not known to Americans. And I don't wish they know that, you know. So I believe those are important points to be understood by our American listeners.

[Pozner] Dr Bogdanov, you said that we don't exactly know what the Sovet response to SDI might be, and of course we don't, but I recall last Wednesday's news conference in which one of the leading Soviet nuclear physicists participated, and when he was asked what did the general secretary have in mind in his statement when he said that should the Untied States go ahead with SDI the Soviets would find a very effective answer to it, he made it clear that it is much easier to deal with objects in stationary orbit in space than it is with warheads and that it's much cheaper to deal with them than it is to build some new very sophisticated system. So obviously we're not going go economically that way, that's clear. Yes, please, er?

[Plekhanov] I think that this kind of discourse really shows us and demonstrates that the competition in armaments is really a suicidal thing for mankind because, you know, what we're talking about is which of the two economies is going to be damaged more by the military build-up.

[Pozner] Well, that's a good question.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, but, I think so, but I think it's, it's something. It's something. It's almost like comparig like how many times we'll be able to destroy each other in case of a nuclear war, because it's clear tht the excessive military spending is doing damage to both the American and the Soviet economy, and of course it would be much better for both countries and both nations to live without the arms race, to live with much much less spending on military needs.

[Pozner] I agree with you. there's a Russian...

[Plekhanov interrupting] Oh, there is a common interest.

[Pozner] OK, there's a Russian saying that it's better to be rich and healthy than to be poor and sick.

[Plekhanov] Right, but in this case it's also a choice between surviving or not surviving, because it's not just spending ourselves into poverty through the arms race, it's also having the total annihilation at the end of it.

[Pozner] Nobody would argue with you that it's better to be alive than dead.

[Plekhanov] Sure, sure.

[Bogdanov] No, no, no, wait a minute. I know some people tell you they'll do [words indistinct].

[Pozner] Than red.

[Bogdanov] Than red.

[Plekhanov] But we're not saying you have to be red to be alive, we're saying you can be alive red any you can be alive white.

[Pozner] But with time runing out I would like to have your final view on one question. Are economic considerations able to force the Soviet Union into the kind of compromises it would not like to do, and are economic considerations so strong that the Soviet Union will simply not be able to stand up to what the United States will be doing in the development of arms? A short answer from both of you on that.

[Bogdanov] My view is absolutely no and no.

[Pozner] Ok, what about you?

[Plekhanov] I quite agree, no to both questions, no question about it.

[Pozner] So you would say it is not realistic and dangerous to plan on getting the Soviet Union to its knees economically?

[Bogdanov] Dreamers, dreamers.

[Plekhanov] It's like shooting us and shooting themselves in the foot, if those people are planning it.

[Bogdanov] Then they are just dreamers.

[Pozner] Well thank you very much. I want to thank our listeners for tuning in. Let us know what you feel, what other questions you would like us to answer. Till a week from today this is Vladimir Pozner saying good listening on the part of Top Priority.

29 AUG VERSION OF 27 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

LD282326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1505 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Press conference on Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations at USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center on 27 August chaired by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of APN; and Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, member of the Committee of Scientists in Struggle for Peace and Against Nuclear Threat and chief editor of KHIMIYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY magazine -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Comrades, today we are repeating the reportage about the press-conference at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the new Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations. The press conference took place on 27 August.

[Gerasimov] Comrades, ladies and gentlemen. Today's press conference is devoted to the theme of "The New Soviet Peace Initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations". Taking part in the press conference are Georgiy Arkadiyevich Arbatov, academician, and director of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of the APN: and Vitaliy Iosifovich Goldanskiy, academician, and member of the Committee of Scientists in the Struggle for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat and editor-in-chief of the magazine KHIMYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY. Academician Arbatov will make some introductory remarks:

[Arbatov] I think the question might arise for those attending of why, indeed, 2 days after the last conference there is once again a press conference on a fairly close theme. It is first of all because it is a very important theme. We are indeed at an historic crossroads, and whether we go along the path of reducing armaments and ensuring genuine security -- and in our day and age these concepts in practice amount to the same thing -- or whether we enter upon a period of a totally unrestricted arms race and genuine nuclear chaos will depend on the decisions that are adopted in the very near future. The problem is a large and complex one and is very important. Undoubtedly it merits not just one, and not two, but indeed a host of press conferences, discussions and a broad, open [otkrytyy] dialogue, because, however everything ends, I think it will be a shameful thing if a sorry end awaits us through misunderstandings and ignorance of what we could explain to each other on particular issues.

The second reason is that in our view Soviet policy has in the United States and certain other Western countries become the object of massive disinformation and fairly malicious distortions both on the part of governments and also, I must unfortunately say, on the part of the mass information media. The latest Soviet proposals have even been running into a kind of conspiracy of silence. Just imagine for yourself a mirror-image situation, where the United States for 1 year has not conducted nuclear explosions and, moreover, it is saying that it is extending their great nuclear fast for a half a year more. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is continuing to explode one bomb after another and its mass information media are simply keeping silent about it. I can imagine what biblical wrath the U.S. press, television, and radio would be pouring upon us from day to day, and probably rightly so. Here we have a completely different situation.

Here there is a silence and people are evidently afraid to write about us and about what we are saying and doing. Altogether the signs are that the administration has seriously gotten at the mass information media and that now support for the administration's line or at least nonopposition to it has become something like a test of loyalty. People are probably having to keep silent under the threat that they will be accused of anti-Americanism.

Well, in general the government has been interfering. Probably here among us there is the NBC correspondent. An interesting series of dialogue programs, for instance, was planned, in which our most eminent personages -- the foreign ministers, the defense ministers, the chiefs of the general staffs and perhaps even leaders -- would have taken part. The U.S. Government countermanded this and NBC apologized for it all coming to nothing.

But, if one is speaking of the United States itself, then on questions of security and foreign policy the press and television there are kept on such short rations that it is difficult for them to say anything sensible. I think that otherwise they would not seize so greedily on every word spoken by Mr Larry Speakes.

It's as if, at his innumerable briefings, he were serving up juicy fresh steaks, and not bare bones that have long ago been picked clean many times. Now a few words on the substance of the matter. It is becoming clearer all the time that the cessation of nuclear explosions is not a measure of secondary importance. It is not a political gesture, or even simply a symbol of goodwill. Rather, it is a major and highly important practical step -- I emphasize that: A practical step - toward stopping the nuclear arms race and abolishing the nuclear threat.

The fact is that the nuclear tests that are being carried out today have nothing to do with the deterrence by which they are constantly being justified.

They have nothing to do with the declarative doctrines to which loyalty is constantly being sworn in the United States. The quantity of already-tested nuclear weapons that have been stockpiled is such that if we reduce it not only twofold, but threefold, fourfold or fivefold, we'll still have more than enough left for deterrence. If any doubts remained on this score, I think they must have been dispelled since the Chernobyl disaster.

No. Tests are being carried out today, not to develop weapons of deterrence, but to develop weapons with which they intend to wage, and hope to win, a nuclear war, contrary to all the declarations that both these are impossible. This has been said both orally and in writing. The U.S. President signed the latest of them in Geneva, during the summit meeting. It was a statement saying he agreed that nuclear war cannot be waged and that there will be no victors. That is really the only purpose of continuing the tests. All the other explantions -- the diffculty of inspection, the problem of reliability, or the supposed superiority of the Soviet Union -- are entirely without foundation. On all these problems, may colleagues and I are willing, if it's of interest to the audience, to give appropriate answers -- as well as answering other questions you may have.

[Gerasimov] Now may we have your questions, please. [Correspondent] If the United States participates in the moratorium on nuclear explosions -- we have already been informed about this at a press conference a week ago and about what possibilities this would open up for an improvement of the situation regarding preserving peace. I am also interested in what possibilities this would open up for improving relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union and the United States. We have heard that recently U.S. scientists were here and that they reached agreement with Soviet scientists on cooperation in the field of thermonuclear fusion. There are also at present several interesting undertakings inthe field of culture. The Moiseyev ensemble is going to the United States. How do you now assess the situation between the two countries? Can one now say that there has been a little progress in this respect?

[Falin] As you know, last November in Geneva, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States acknowledged the need for concrete measures to improve Soviet-U.S. relations as part of the process of improving the world situation as a whole. It was agreed in this connection that the efforts of both sides would be undertaken in the interests of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in space. It was envisaged that at a meeting that it was intended, and is still intended, to hold in 1986, these joint and unilateral efforts would be reviewed so that we might consolidate the positive result and move on from there. Speaking during his trip to the Far East, Mikhail Sergeyevich drew attention to the fact that there was no agreement to meet in any case, regardless of the situation and regardless of what the sides were doing, separately and together, simply in order to get together. We see no point in meeting just for the sake of meeting.

Naturally, when it comes to solving problems, the state selects those where conditions are ripe, where the best prerequisities exist for asserting, not in words, but in deeds, which is positive and for the sake of which the efforts are being undertaken.

The question of halting nuclear weapon tests is today, technically and politically the most simple question of this nature. It is simple because the Soviet Union has for a year now not been conducting tests and simply because there is a need first and foremost for goodwill on the part of the United States in order to resolve this question.

During the current year the Soviet Union has put forward various options as a formulation of such an accord. Unfortunately, not one of these options has been accepted by the U.S. side and, if one judges by the facts, was not even seriously considered. But the Soviet leadership, proceeding not just from some technical, prestige or other considerations, is insisting on a resolution of this issue, since the testing or nontesting of nuclear weapons is the answer to the question of what the two powers want for the future: Do they want a further expansion of the preparations for nuclear war or have they decided seriously to turn back events in this sphere and to act to remove the atom from the world and to create more stable and more humane conditions for the existence of the international community.

[Arbatov] I'd like to add a couple of words: Well, you see, it's good that he Moiseyev ensemble will travel to the United States. Americans, after a long break, will probably watch it with pleasure. An exchange has begun between scientists, not without resistance from the U.S. Government to begin with, but now cooperation is somehow reviving, and all of this.... [changes thought] but behind such concrete, partial, and positive phenomena, we can't lose sight of the main thing: that on the main questions, Soviet-U.S. relations have not only absolutely not improved, but also that movement is continuing in a dangerous direction, in the direction of a worsening. It's difficult to imagine how the United States plans the meetings. I can't imagine how that can be, to tell the truth; it ought to take place either a couple of weeks after the United States withdraws from SALT, which its government has promised, or on the eve of that event. Well what can one say about in these conditions? An offensive is underway on all of those albeit modest limitations on the arms race that were created by already existing treaties, in order to torpedo the very possibility of talks.

[Gerasimov] If the United States once again gets military activity underway, in Libya for example, what will the reaction of the USSR be and will the moratorium be halted? - This question is asked by the First Channel of FRG television.

[Arbatov] Well you see at the time when the first piratical act was carried out against Libya we did not break off the moratorium. We cancelled the meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. I'm not going to start guessing about what will happen now. I hope all the same that it will not be repeated.

[Falin] We're talking about the latest military demonstration, and a typical demonstration of force, a typical buildup of U.S. sabre rattling efforts, which, of course, destablize the situation, not only in that region, but also in the wider sense.

[Unidentified CSSR reporter] A question for Academician Arbatov from Czechoslovak televison. What in your view will be the reaction of the Soviet Union in the event that the United States stops observing SALT II?

[Arbatov] Well, you see, this will be a blow to the entire system of treaties. Strictly speaking, in the United States too many people understand that in direct terms, this will inflict a greater loss even to the interests of the United States than to the Soviet Union. In this treaty the main restrictions on the United States were included in a 2-year protocol, which has long expired, and for us they are in the treaty itself, and are observed. So the direct result will be that we will have the opportunity of very rapidly, and at the cost of only a small expense, increasing our strategic forces, and I am not sure that the United States will be given anything, and this forms the basis for the partial opposition in the United States to this step. But the political consequences will be very bad.

I don't see how one can talk about the United States wanting a reduction in nuclear weapons, starting from liquidating even those modest restrictions that have already been brought on for this. Of course, this will create difficulties for the whole dialogue and for all meetings that are contemplated.

[Falin] There are two sides to the question you are asking, what comes after the restrictions of SALT II have ended, and the wider question, the political, legal and so on. The well-known Kenneth Adelman, explaining the reason why the United States refused to ratify this treaty, the SALT II, said that ratification of the SALT II would have signified the transfer into the 1980's of those principles on which the process of strategic offensive weapons limitation was based. These principles, Adelman said, would have become a kind of law for the United States, which would not suit the present administration at all. So here in essence the question of the principles on which talks have to be conducted in the future too is at the present stage the main one. Either the United States recognizes the principle of equality and equal security, or they do not recognize it. Either the United States considers internatonal security to be something common to states, or they will, as they say, act proceeding from the requirements of only their own security, more precisely, proceeding from their understanding of the requirements of their own security, and ignoring the interests and requirements of other states. That is the fundamental question on which a response has to be given, and a precise answer.

[TASS reporter Vashedchenko] It was pointed out in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union will find a way of devaluing the Americans' so-called strategic initiative, and essentially the star wars program. How would you comment on this statement?

[Goldanskiy] I think here one can say the following words: There is some kind of level of stability through mutual deterrence, and at the present time the question of what that level should be and what is the level of sufficient offensive armament in order that this level might be maintained, is the subject of talks. Now there arises the so-called shield, an umbrella that is supposed to be fully reliable, but in actual fact is a leaky umbrella. But we're not going to talk about that now.

It is much cheaper and much more effective, even from the point of view of international security, to counter this self same anti-missile defense, this star wars program, with methods that will effectively dash, so to speak, hopes for this self same anti-missile defense, hopes that one side will be completely protected, and under this protection it will be able to make the first strike and do everything it likes.

[Gerasimov] I recall that the U.S. General Omar Bradley once said that if for a missile you invent an anti-missile, and for an anti-anti-missile you can invent anti-anti-anti-missile. In other words, you will have an endless, vicious circle of an arms race, so it is better to call a halt.

[Arbatov] Generally speaking, in my opinion, apart from Reagan, hardly anybody in the United States believes in this shield. Everyone has in his own mind -- various groups have completely different SDI's in mind. One of the most popular is the SDI as a means of economic undermining of the Soviet Union. In this respect, this a very vital element, the fact that we will not submit to this. They want this very much. A group of our scientists have just arrived from Erice and they say that the Americans from Livermore have simply been urging them: Look, let's build the SDI together. There are some people present here who have been to Erice. Let's build together.

Come to our laboratories -- I, of course, am not sure whether they would let us in if we did agree. But, why is this? Because they are calculating on undermining us economically, and therefore, we would like to say in advance that this will not happen. The Americans, by the way, are already undermining themselves, by this excessive military expenditure.

[Unidentified reporter from the Soviet television, "Vremya" program] Judging from news coming in, the idea has emerged lately in the United States that somehow all the questions connected with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit have already been decided.

For example, Speakes, the White House spokesman, speaking in this vein, said recently that if the meeting takes place, fine, but if it doesn't take place, then that's really not too bad, either. How would you comment on such a mood, and on such a statement?

[Arbatov] Well, as you see, such attention is already being paid to Speakes even in our country and not only in the United States. [Arbatov laughs]

You know, generally speaking, an attempt is being made -- I think Valentin Mikhaylovich already said as much -- to substitute for the main issue of the Geneva accord, that both sides committed themselves to take measures toward a normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, an improvement in the international situation, and a speeding up of the process of talks on arms limitation; to substitute for this the issue about the meeting and to substitute the issue of the means for the issue of the end. This, generally speaking, is a deliberate falsification, as is the falsification about the way things are today. As far as I understand it, absolutely nothing has changed, and two decisive points still remain on this meeting, which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about. The first is the political atmosphere and the second is that the meeting must yeild results. The rest is all a needless complication.

[Gerasimov] [Words indistinct] I would like now to read a question that I have next to me from FRG television. As General Secretary Gorbachev stated, a summit meeting must lead to a specific agreement on disarmament at least in one sphere. What sphere do you see as the most likely for such an agreement?

[Falin] The first comment I would like to make is about what Speakes said: It does not matter to us whether there is a meeting or not. And if there is a meeting, fine; we will get by if there is not one. This demonstrates the arrogance and conceit that is shown in their statements about their positions by such representatives -- certain representatives, anyway -- of the U.S. side. They might as well say: We do not care if there is a war or not. There can be tension, or the world can be a better place; we do not care. The U.S. people will survive, so be it. We believe -- and this has been stated more than once lately at the very highest level in our country -- that in practical terms the most urgent question is that of ending nuclear tests. This is the question of ending the improvement of weapons, the question of ending work on imparting to these weapons the nature of conventional weapons that could be used in conventional military operations, including against non-nuclear countries -- as we know arises from the charter of the U.S. Armed Forces -- so that is this regard, nothing irreparable occurs. What is ncessary are deeds; enough words have been said already.

[Unidentified correspondent from Czechoslovak Telegraphic Agency] One of the U.S. main arguments against an end to nuclear explosions is that these explosions are necessary for the reliability of nuclear weapons.

Comrade Arbatov has touched upon this problem. I have this question: The Soviet Union has not conducted any nuclear tests for over a year. Does this problem not worry you, do you not have any fears for the Soviet Union's nuclear security?

[Goldanskiy] In answering this question, I have to take up a little of your time explaining some scientific-technical aspects of the problem. A more than sufficient level of armaments has already been stockpiled for the deterrence of war and in this regard, tests are unnecessary. Therefore all the tests being carried out are indeed tests aimed at waging war. At this point, I would like to tell you a little about, so to speak, the essence of the matter. Perhaps I...

[Arbatov, interrupting] the reliability...

[Goldanskiy] Perhaps I will be speaking about what is common knowledge and in that event do excuse me. Well, what then are nuclear weapons? They are sometimes, so to speak, surrounded by a halo of mystery. What then are the components of these weapons? The nuclear components, the fission components, are plutonium or uranium-235, which is the initial core, and uranium-238, which is a hybrid and makes, so to speak, a hybrid bomb, which contains both this core, and then thermonuclear components and then uranium-238, which is split by fast neutrons. With regard to the lifespan of these nuclear components, the shortest-lived of them, plutonium-24, has a period of thousands of years as its half-life. Uranium-235 has 800 million years and uranium-238, 4.500 billion years. The thermonuclear components are either lithium deuteride 6d, which is altogether stable in the nuclear sense, or a tritium deuteride mixture. Tritium is a most unstable component in the nuclear sense. It has a half-life of 12.5 years. All these component parts that go into a bomb and go into a projectile can be checked without any nuclear test. Each of these components can be tested separately. There now exist many remarkable methods that have been devised for nondestructive monitoring such as flaw-detection and introscopy, that is peering inside the substance, as it were.

[Arbatov] More cheaply, no doubt.

[Goldanskiy] Much more cheaply, which makes it possible to be certain here. Now the following simple example alone indicates that there need be no doubt, so to speak, about this possibility. You know that a threshold treaty has been in operation since 1974, under which explosions with a power of more than 150 kilotons are not carried out. It would appear, therefore, that all warheads that are in service and that have a power of more than 150 kilotons are apparently unreliable [Goldanskiy chuckles] because test explosions of this kind have not been carried out since 1974. Nothing of the kind! I can name five types of U.S. warheads for you as examples; the B-28, which is almost 1.5 megatons; there is the B-43, which is 1 megaton; there is the B-53 which is 9 megatons; the V-53, or rather the W-53, which is 9 megatons; there is the W-56 which is 1.2 megatons. These are among the armaments...

[Arbatov interrupting] And no one doubts their reliability.

[Goldanskiy] And no one doubts their reliability, so to speak, no one says that this depends on continuing the relevant underground tests.

[Gerasimov] Although the subject of our conference is the Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations, clearly none of this is all that interesting for the U.S. correspondents. There are no replies to questions from them; no doubt, like Speakes, it makes no difference to them. So I am all the more appreciative of the fact that THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent has raised his hand. Please go ahead:

[Unidentified U.S. correspondent speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] I would like to return to the question of the summit meeting. A reappraisal has taken place during the past 2 days among U.S. officials. They say that a positive atmosphere has appeared, taking into consideration the contacts in Moscow, Geneva, and Washington. I would like to ask whether the Soviet-U.S. consultations have brought the possibility of a summit meeting any closer? Is it possible to hope that some results will be achieved at this meeting?

[Arbatov] We are in favor of these consultations, but their main purpose is not to create the illusion that we are obtaining well-being, but to elucidate what both sides are really prepared to do. No doubt it is still too early now to give a final answers to this question, because we are right in the middle of the consultations themselves. All of them must be continued. So far we have not seen any results from them, but perhaps they were not to have been expected. But, all of this must make it clear: These are only consultations and here they are commiting a falsification in the United States: These are not preparations for a summit meeting, these are preparations for a meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze.

[Gerasimov] Well, we have got into replies to questions from U.S. correspondents. There is a question from Mr. Daniloff representing U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Virtually every day the United States says that it will not agree. So why insist so stubbornly on banning tests? Diplomacy is the art of the possible. Question: Do you believe that at the last minute the United States will soften its stance?

[Arbatov] You know, it very often happens in politics that things happen, things start, only when it is no longer possible to do nothing.

I think that the United States will change its position when it becomes clear to the leaders that it cannot be otherwise, that they cannot but change their position, that this will be the entire situation both in the country and in the alliance and in the world, in public opinion everywhere. I still believe that this force exists. You know, all the same, something is happening, these movements toward a new political way of thinking are taking place. I recall that recently I was discussing Chernobyl with one of my U.S. friends, and he said to me; you know, completely new approaches are suggesting themselves. The most terrible thing that the Soviet Union could do to the United States is to detonate all of its nuclear warheads on its own territory. Then rapid and almost painless death would befall you, and we, the Americans, would have to die a prolonged death, in torment and nightmares. Yes, indeed, one aspect of this entirely new situation is that we are being drawn all the time to some kind of traditional, old, medieval or prenuclear, approaches to problems. I hope that this does not remain so for long. It is an unnatural situation. This is the detachment from reality that we can observe in U.S. policy today. Do you believe that the majority of people in the world are in favor of a complete ban on tests and will put pressure on the United States to change its position? It is not a question of believing it, you see, we quite simply know that 80 percent of people living in the United States itself, according to an opinion poll, oppose tests. Will this exert influence? The answer to that question depends on how effective U.S. democracy is, on the extent to which the government responds to the will of the people, so to speak.

[Gerasimov] And of world public opinion too.

[Arbatov] Yes. World public opinion, too, is, of course, opposed to tests. We do not just believe this, we are sure of it. It applies to leaders, too, not just public opinion, but to the leaders of the majority of countries.

It is not influencing the United States yet, but it is a political factor. Is not the reason you are insisting upon a complete ban this, that in the event of the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting appearing to be less successful you will place the blame on the United States? Well in the first place, I do not think there will be a meeting if there is not going to be any chance of success, any chance of success at all on major questions. That is what follows -- as far as I understand it -- from what Comrade Gorbachev has said. I have already spoken about the political side, both the political atmosphere and the content of the meeting itself. And second, we should not be suspected of having such jesuit schemes. We really do want to end tests and lower the nuclear threat, and I think this is something everyone should want.

[Unidentified CSSR radio correspondent] It is known that President Reagan's administration has not signed a single treaty with the Soviet Union on limiting the nuclear arms race.

Are there any grounds to speak today of motives that would lead to a change in Washington's stance?

[Arbatov] I don't see any as yet. It seems to me that what can be discerned is something rather different. I won't venture to speak personally and personify that policy, but in U.S. policy as a whole, what is discernable is something else: A desire to hurry up and destroy as much as possible by 1988, so that afterwards even the successors of the present administration will have a hard job restoring it.

[Unidentified reporter] Wouldn't you sometmes say that you, the Soviet side, have been too optimistic in assessing the possibility of reaching agreement with the present U.S. Administration and that following the Geneva meeting your calculations have included too many optimistic factors, so to speak.

[Arbatov] Well in the first place, you see, I would like to say that no doubt we did have different opinions after Geneva and we debated among ourselves a good deal on this subject. I do not see anywhere here where we might have deviated in that way toward optimism. What did we do? We went to Geneva with this desire, and we had it after Geneva, to use every opportunity to break the deadlock and halt this dangerous slippage toward disaster. In this respect, I think despite the hardening the U.S. policy, I think that Geneva was a great event, if only because it helped us to think through, to work out and to put forward a whole series of new initiatives that seem to me to have helped move forward the level of the whole political thinking in the world: and in the final analysis we have to understand that there's more to the world than the United States, and that the United States didn't begin with the present administration and I hope that it won't end with it. This is a long-term policy, it is a policy carried out for the sake of very important objectives and I think what has been done is of great and lasting importance.

[Falin] I would like to recall in connection with your question what was said at the 27th Congress, that the Soviet Union does not equate international relations, the international community, to the Soviet Union and the United States, to Soviet-U.S. relations. We consider the world to be so close-packed and so interlinked that the contribution of each state and each region to ensuring security and reducing the threat of war is inestimable, extremely important, and naturally we would welcome such a contribution. Even the problem of nuclear weapons tests also affects Western Europe, if only because Great Britain, too, carries out test explosions at U.S. testing sites. That's no secret, either.

[Gerasimov] Well, we're already glancing at the clock, and here's a question from the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, for Academician Arbatov -- and it's about clocks: In your book, "Entering the Eighties" [Vstupaya v vosmidesyatiy], you mentioned the symbolic clock on the cover of the journal ATOMIC SCIENCE BULLETIN ["BYULLETEN UCHENYKH ATOMSHCHIKOV"]. In 1980, the clock's hands were moved from 1151 to 1153; a year later, the clock showed the time as 1156. What time would you set the symbolic clock at today, after the extension of Soviet moratorium?

[Arbatov] Well, I'd put it like this: I'd say that at present there are two hands grasping that knob by which the hands of the clock are moved: One is trying to turn them back, turn the hand back, as far back as possible, and perhaps later even sweep this nuclear clock off the table altogether; while the other is stubbornly nudging it forward toward the fateful brink. We are hovering on that decisive borderline; and whose hand is the stronger is not just something that the future will show. I think it depends on us all: On the Europeans, the Asians, the Americans, and the Soviets -- all of us. It's our decision.

[Goldanskiy] As chess is so much in the news just now, I would add that we must all try to ensure that the flag doesn't fall. That's the main thing!

[Gerasimov] Valentin Mikhaylovich, what's your opinion?

[Falin] My opinion is that for a long time, the clock has been a symbol; now, it's become a reality. In a situation in which U.S. first-strike weapons have been deployed, and missiles take 6 to 8 minutes to reach their target, 54 minutes already corresponds to a real disposition of forces. We are living 6 minutes away from war. Indeed, if we assume and presuppose that the Americans were to begin to implement the SDI programs, then mankind would be living 30 seconds away from war, when any short-circuit in the system that is called the Strategic Defense Initiative would entail irreversible consequences. Therefore the issue of moving the clockhand backwards or of removing the clock from the table, as Academician Arbatov said, is a task for all of mankind, and it is an extremely pressing task, for the clock is going and it is counting out the time that you and I have.

[Gerasimov] The time for our press conference has elapsed. Till we meet again!

ARTICLE OUTLINES SPACE-BASED WEAPONS PROGRAMS

PM291440 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

["Military Observer's Notes" by Candidate of Technical Sciences Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev: "Seven Stories of SDI"]

[Text] Huge gloomy structures, in some respects resembling medieval castles, drift through the emptiness of space. Each one has its own purpose: "Combat space platforms," "Orbiting killer satellites," "Interceptor-space gliders"... All these are constituent elements of the U.S. "space fortress." An "impregnable" fortress designed to ensure that "great America" is able at any price to look imperiously and haughtily down at the whole world and, if necessary, also...

Fantasy? Delirium? Not at all. According to official Washington terminology, these are elements of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." [paragraph continues]

Thousands of people in the United States are already planning, designing, developing [razrabatyvat], testing, and creating [sozdavat] these extraterrestrial monsters. Only not for defense. They are creating [sozdavat] them to draw in space "new borders, new frontiers of the American empire" and to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Foreign military experts say that the purpose of SDI is to create conditions for making a preemptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union without fearing a counterstrike, which is to be repulsed by an ABM defense with space-based elements. A preemptive nuclear strike is the chief object of the entire "defense initiative." It is no coincidence that the United States is now intensively building up its strategic offensive nuclear potential -- MX, Trident, and Midgetman ballistic missiles, B-1B and ATB (Stealth) strategic bombers, air-, sea-, and ground-based strategic cruise missiles, and medium-range ballistic missiles. The Washington strategists need the "space shield" in order to make confident use of this entire arsenal.

The intensive development [razrabotka] of space-strike arms is taking place on the other side of the ocean, and the question of how to deploy them "most efficiently," which orbits to choose, how many combat space platforms are needed, and precisely which types of weapons it is expedient to use in space is being worked out.

The United States has already drawn up a general, "integrated" plan for a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. A special group of 10 corporations -- Pentagon contractors -- under the leadership of the SDI organization has examined alternative versions of the system, including at first 4, then 5, 6, and now even 7 echelons (in the United States they are called "stories" and "tiers") of deployment of space-strike arms.

What is meant by these "stories"?

The first two, which correspond to the active part of the missiles' flight, will be occupied by combat space stations with directed radiation weapons (laser, beam weapons) and also with kinetic weapons (small homing missiles and electromagnetic cannons). Two other stories, which again include the aforementioned weapons, are designed to hit missiles in the ballistic section of their flight.

A further, fifth story of the system could also be created [sozdat] for the ballistic section of the missiles' flight. According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, here it is proposed to create "clouds" of particles or aerosols, which are to facilitate the "selection" of targets in space. The last two stories will be "controlled" by two types of ground-launched interceptor missiles designed to destroy missile warheads directly before they enter the atmosphere and in dense layers of the atmosphere.

The Pentagon has already carried out the corresponding calculations for the initial deployment of the "star wars" system. As a result of the first stage, 3,200 combat space platforms capable of carrying small homing missiles, as well as stations equipped with radar and special sensors, are to appear in space. To this end, according to U.S. Defense Department estimates, it will be necessary to carry out approximately 600 space launches over a 3-year period. According to the American TIME magazine, various SDI devices with a total weight of approximately 1.2 million kg will have to be put into space during the first year alone. In all, the "star wars" program will require up to 5,000 flights by space shuttles.

According to the Pentagon's scheme, the space-strike arms now being created [sozdavat] are to possess a wide series of properties peculiar to them alone. [paragraph continues]

It is a question of almost instantaneously hitting targets at vast distances of up to 1,000 km.

Certain American specialists consider chemical lasers the most promising for installation on combat space platforms. Such a laser resembles a working jet engine: The working chemical mixture is pumped through a resonator at supersonic speed. Some of the energy given off during the chemical reaction can be obtained in the form of directed streams of electromagnetic radiation in the optical band. A system of mirrors and resonance chambers gathers this energy into a narrow directed beam.

The United States has recently begun devoting more attention to free electron lasers. In devices of this type a beam of high-energy electrons is obtained in a special accelerator.

A special place in the American "star wars" program is occupied by the nuclear-pumped x-ray laser, which, according to a statement by E. Teller, "father of the hydrogen bomb," is the "most innovative and potentially most fruitful" of all weapons systems. According to the latest estimates, $200 million will be spent on work on the x-ray laser in fiscal 1986. The x-ray laser, so the foreign press reports, is one of the reasons why the White House refuses to subscribe to the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union, since this work requires underground nuclear explosions to be conducted.

Intensive work is also being carried out to create [sozdaniye] another type of strike weapon -- a beam weapon, whose operation is based on the use of beams of high-energy particles (electrons, protons).

There is also another avenue of research. It is a question of "electromagnetic mass accelerators," or "electromagnetic cannons." An experimental model of such a cannon by the name of (Dzhidi) has been created [sozdat] in laboratories at the University of Texas Electromechanics Center. During tests a spherical "shell" weighing approximately 150 grams was fired at an initial velocity of 5 km per second. It is believed possible to increase the shells' initial velocity to 45 km per second -- which, foreign commentators point out, will be able to make this weapon more effective than missiles when used in space. Work is currently being carried out on another version of an electromagnetic cannon 39 meters long, which has been named (Dzhidi)-2. Such major military-industrial corporations as Boeing, Ford Aerospace and Communications, and General Dynamics are employed on developing [razrabotka] space electromagnetic cannons in the United States.

While working intensively on "new kinetic" weapons, the Pentagon is not abandoning "classic" schemes. As long as laser and beam weapons have not been created [sozdat] and there is still no possibility of putting electromagnetic cannons into series production, the Pentagon argues, it is important not to slacken the pace and to "lard" the earth and space with conventional missiles. These include small missiles with radar or infrared homing heads.

All this shows on what a wide front the United States is conducting work on creating [sozdaniye] weapons for "star wars." Some people in Washington clearly reckon that, by beginning the phased militarization of space in the next few years and relying on the mythical "technological superiority," the United States will be able to upset the military strategic equilibrium in its favor and will secure the possibility of committing nuclear aggression with impunity.

This is why the Pentagon is struggling so persistently to "legalize" the conducting of practical tests and "experiments" within the framework of the "star wars" program. This is why it is so opposed to the Soviet proposal to strengthen the regime of the ABM treaty -- a proposal that includes the sides' pledges to strictly observe the limitations envisaged by it.

In conclusion, let us recall the frankly cynical admission by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger: "If we are able to acquire a system that is efficient and that makes the Soviet Union's arms inefficient, we will return to the situation when we were the only country to possess nuclear weapons." The Soviet Union's position regarding the apologists for "star wars" was clearly formulated in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev on Soviet television. Here, too, let them not reckon on intimidating us or pushing us into needless expenditure. If necessary, we will quickly find an answer, and it will not be what the United States expects. But it will be an answer that will make the "star wars" program worthless. The world's peoples are awaiting for the American Administration to finally display a sense of realism and respond positively to the Soviet call for the crazy arms race to be curbed on earth and in space.

U.S. APPLYS 'PRE-ATOMIC' THINKING TO POLICIES

LD012105 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The need for new political thinking in the nuclear age is not a far-fetched demand or a propaganda play. A new age has gone begun in the field of security, that is, in the question of war and peace. It was ushered in by the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. So it was in August 1945 that the pre-atomic age ended and the new, atomic age began. This succession of eras was not immediately recorded by human mentality: It took decades and the accumulation of nuclear systems on such a scale as to push man kind to the very brink of an abyss. The plunge is imminent unless the nuclear arms race is stopped. It is symptomatic that while broad sections of the world public are aware of the peril, many leaders in the West, primarily in the USA, regrettably, continue to apply the yardstick of pre-atomic politics to realities. At that time force could be brought into play at any moment to achieve political or other ends -- but it is madness to do so today. Yet this mentality is not only surviving but becoming even more militaristic in the top echelons of power in the USA. It is rooted in the prevalence or even dominance of the element of military strength in politics. The United States thinks a nuclear war, either "limited" or global, possible and is going ahead with the Pentagon's programs aimed at ensuring America's "survival" in a nuclear war, in other words, at its victory in a nuclear conflict. For instance, the Pentagon has been given 40 billion dollars for improvements in the command, control and communication systems in the eventually of nuclear war. At the same time Washington keeps declaring its commitment to peace and disarmament. Washington's deeds, however, clash with its words. The paramount task today is to stop the arms race, primarily the race with nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union halted its nuclear weapon tests more than a year ago. The U.S. Administration was offered several ways of formalizing an accord on a moratorium -- but all of them were declined.

The Soviet initatives are cynically rejected under absurd pretexts. They claim, for instance, that the nuclear arms stockpiles will not be lessened by a moratorium, that the Soviet Union may call off its moratorium whenever it thinks fit and the West will find itself "at a disadvantage," etc. In short, one absurdity is being piled up on another only to justify the U.S. nuclear arms buildup. This position of Washington undoubtedly is a consequence of the militarisation of political thinking, a bad underestimation of the USSR and a risky overestimation of the strength of the arrogant and conceited military-industrial complex. The rhetoric with which the American man in the street is being duped is mere words but they are dangerous because they cloak the unwillingness of the administration to tackle in all seriousness the problem of limiting the arms race. However, it is necessary to reckon with realities, which demand not militarization but the adjustment of political thinking to fit the new, atomic age.

PRAVDA REVIEW FOCUSES ON MORATORIUM EXTENSION

PM030844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the first day of fall. Summer -- the time of holidays, the season of mass vacations -- is behind us now. But there is no recess or vacation in international affairs of interstate relations. The summer which leaves us today had non such recess. Quite the contrary, it was distinguished by much foreign policy activity and the high pitch of the struggle for peace and the people' security, against the nuclear threat, and for disarmament, a struggle in which our country set the tone.

Turning the Key

The final 10 days of August passed against the background of a major USSR foreign policy action which is still evoking a response and will long continue to occupy the minds of politicians, ordinary people, and all who are concerned for the fate of their children and of mankind. The action in question is the Soviet decision to extend until the new year the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the proposal to the United States to sign an agreement on ending nuclear tests.

The wave of world reaction caused by M.S. Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television on 18 August has been unusually powerful. It goes without saying that the reactions to it have varied in both spirit and tone. Whereas all those who values peace greeted the Soviet initiatives with approval and hope, those to whom it was directly addressed quickly responded to it with a hasty "no."

U.S. newspapermen, who just adore curious facts, noted that the first "no" was uttered by a Washington administration spokesman a mere 40 minutes after the news of the latest Soviet initiative arrived. Of course, there could have been no serious examination of our proposal there. It seems that the conditioned reflex developed by official Washington in recent years played its part, a reflex based on the thesis that everything originating from the Russians is good for them but bad for the Americans.

In Koltushi Academician Ivan Pavlov tried in an experiment to make dogs salivate in response to a bell which usually preceded feeding time. But in time the dogs began to salivate merely in response to a bell not accompanied by marrow bone. Something similar is happening with the Washington administration, which, by its conduct, seems to be trying to illustrate the great physiologist's teaching on conditioned and nonconditioned reflexes.

If it is serious, Washington's sweeping "No!" in response to our proposal caused bewilderment even in the U.S. allies' camp, with the sole exception of Britain. Then Washington became alarmed and began creating a fuss. The fuss, however, amounted to a feverish search for reasons to justify the negative reaction to the Soviet iniative. It began to surpass itself in inventiveness in its attempt on any pretext to avoid accepting the Soviet proposal. It invented arguments designed to cast doubt on the sense and logic of our proposal. Large numbers of different arguments, great and small, have been appearing recently as though conjured from a magician's sleeve.

They tell us, for example, that the stocks of nuclear weapons will not disappear because of a moratorium on testing. [paragraph continues]

Is that so? After all, the ending of tests is also the way to eliminate the existing nuclear arsenals. Specialists, above all military specialists, are convinced that if the existing nuclear weapons are not tested and subsequently modernized they will slowly but surely lose their effectiveness and ultimately must simply cease to exist. But even if stocks of nuclear weapons do continue to exist for some time after the cessation of tests, elementary logic dictates that this is still better than a continuing arms race. After all, when tests are ended it will be possible to discuss in a calmer atmosphere new ways and steps toward eliminating the existing weapons stocks.

They also tell us something else -- that prior to the announcement of the moratorium the Soviet Union had fundamentally modernized its nuclear armed forces whereas the United States is only now carrying out just such a modernization in response to the Soviet actions. Another trick. The United States has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the other nuclear powers put together -- more than 800. If you compare the U.S. test explosions with ours, it turns out that the Americans have carried out a full one-third more. The picture of recent years -- and it is obvious that this is the period that the initiators of the Washington "argument" mean -- is also very typical. In 1984 our country and the United States carried out roughly the same number of nuclear weapons tests. In 1985 the United States carried out around 20 nuclear explosions whereas the USSR prior to the moratorium conducted only 9, 2 of which were for peaceful purposes. Just during the year that the Soviet moratorium has been in operation the United States detonated 18 nuclear devices. That's their "gap" for you...

"Patience is the foundation of all wisdom" said the philosopher Plato. What context brings to mind this maxim of the great Greek? The following context.

Back in 1955 our country proposed that all the states then possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons assume a commitment to stop testing such weapons. Thus, the idea of ending tests is quite old -- more than 30 years old.

It is common knowledge that we did not find mutual understanding at that time and it was not until 8 years later that the well known Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water was concluded, thanks to the efforts of our country, which played the decisive role then. At that time, too, the Soviet Union campaigned for the cessation of all tests without exception, including underground tests. Had our proposal been accepted, that silence which is music to man's ears would now reign at all the test ranges, including the one in Nevada. But the United States, Britain, and France were opposed. The fruits of that position are with us now: Mankind has drawn nearer the nuclear abyss.

In 1974 and 1976 respectively, treaties were signed between the USSR and the United States, one limiting the yield of underground test explosions, the other regulating peaceful nuclear explosions. The United States is to blame for the fact that both remain unratified to this day.

On 6 August last year the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions came into force. It has since been extended several times by the Soviet Union and remains in force until 1 January next year.

Even this brief list of dates and events enables you to understand the persistence and patience with which the Soviet Union has been working to end nuclear tests. Behind this there stands state wisdom and concern for the fate of mankind.

Why do we attach such significance to the ending of nuclear tests?

A man who has sat behind the wheel of a car just once knows that to switch the motor off he has to turn the ignition key counter clockwise, that is, to stop the supply of current to the ignition system. In the nuclear arms race, as with other types of weapons, the role of that key is played by tests -- both for the creation of new types of such weapons and for the improvement and modernization of existing systems.

If you turn the ignition key in the opposite direction, that is, if you end nuclear tests, the nuclear race immediately slows down rapidly, loses speed, and then inevitably stops. Without tests it simply becomes impossible after a certain time. Herein lies the main point of the Soviet moratorium, of our urgent appeals to the U.S. side to join it, and of the proposal to sign an agreement to end nuclear tests.

The world is indivisible and everything in it is interconnected. There is not and cannot be security for some at the expense of others. No matter how much it wants, the United States cannot expect security for itself if that security is to the deteriment of our country. The chief of the Soviet General Staff expressed this idea with soldierly concision at the 25 August press conference. He spoke as a military specialist, as a man who by virture of his post has a perfect knowledge of questions of military rivalry between the two great powers. How much easier it would be for everyone on earth if the Soviet marshal's words were to reach those who sit in leadership posts in the Pentagon and in the offices of the U.S. military monopolies.

In a work by Marx there is a famous idea about the greed of capital that suggests that, for 300 percent profit, it would commit any crime even at the risk of the gallows. The U.S. military-industrial complex today is undoubtedly the greediest of all capitalist groups. But can those people who now control the military billions in the United States not have understood the simple and, in human terms, so natural thought: Is is not time to call a halt, to consider what is going on, to look around, to ask themselves the age-old question: "Quo vadis?" Where are we going which way are we pushing mankind?

Alfred Nobel, the well known military industrialist of old, was convinced that his dynamite production plants could end war more quickly than peace congresses. At the same time, however, he regretted that "simply intensifying the lethality of armaments will not bring peace" and that the "difficulty is the limited effect of the explosive," and thought that "to overcome this deficiency was must become equally deadly both for front-line troops and for the civilian population in the area." Now the "deficiency" which then worried the manufacturer of death has been overcome -- nuclear weapons pose an equal threat to all manking and set it a dilemma: Live together or die together. However, the facts suggest that the U.S. military industrialists and those who defend their interests in Washington are obsessed by the psychology of suicide and are ready to aasume the role of latter-day kamikaze pilots.

An editorial in the London newspaper THE OBSERVER wrote recently that "the West will have to decide whether it is going to turn its back on the proposal which represents the likeliest way of slowing down the arms race. If we set ourselves the goal of completely stopping the present crazy race, then sooner or later nuclear tests must end. Why not now?"

Yes, patience is indeed the foundaton of all wisdom. But our patience and the patience of all who are concered with the situation in the world should not be tried indefinitely. [paragraph continues]

People cannot and will not live indefinitely under the Damoclean sword of the nuclear threat. They are tired of listening to Washington's fabrications, trickery, and pseudoarguments designed to convince them of the need to continue nuclear tests.

The authors of these schemes must finally realize that the point of their trickery has long been clear to the naked eye. They should understand just how repulsive are the grimacing and capering with which they hope to fool mankind and divert attention from the ominous meaning of the thundering explosions in Nevada. They must understand finally the unseemly picture, unworthy of civilized people, which they present in their dangerous and patently obvious playing with fire.

Oil and Politics

From tomorrow the OPEC countries are reducing their extraction of "black gold." OPEC took this decision at the beginning of this month at its 8-day conference in Geneva. Now the OPEC countries jointly will produce 16.7 million barrels a day and that level will be maintained for approximately 2 months.

I should like to say a few words about the history of the oil price question and the level of extraction. OPEC was set up in 1960 and rapidly developed into a thriving oil cartel. Virtually from the moment of its foundation the organization has been struggling against the imperialist oil monopolies, which are trying to unconditionally dictate their terms in the world energy market.

About 15 years ago the growth of oil extraction in the capitalist countries lagged behind the increase in the consumption rate and a fuel shortage appeared in the world market. In that situation the developing oil-producing states managed to establish their own form of control over oil exports. However, thanks to the inflation which gripped the capitalist countries in the late seventies, when the oil price dropped considerably, the oil monopolies managed to mount a "counterattack" against OPEC. Naturally, the OPEC countries raised the prices in an attempt to make good the damage. As a result from 1970 through 1982 oil prices rose approximately 20-fold, taking account of inflation.

The Western countries mobilized their potential to overcome the energy crisis. Most of them introduced an oil-saving policy. Consumption was reduced and resource-saving technology was introduced in industry. At the same time, the development of new oilfields in Alaska, the North Sea, and Australia began. While saving oil all the capitalist countries simultaneously sought to establish the largest possible stocks. The stocks thus created soon began to be used to pressure the OPEC countries and the oil market as a whole with the aim of slowing down the rise in prices and subsequently reducing them. The West achieved its aims to a considerable extent: Its dependence on the OPEC countries' oil diminished and the organization's position was significantly undermined. The U.S. British, Dutch, and French oil magnates rubbed their hands with glee: After all, their ultimate goal is to restore their lost neocolonialist control over the sources of this most important energy raw material.

The Western monopolies struck another blow against OPEC at the beginning of this year, when they sparked off a sharp fall in prices resulting in considerable losses of foreign currency for the countries belonging to the organization.

OPEC is trying to recover from the difficulties created by the imperialist enemy, which is practiced and skilled in these matters. To do this it needed unity is its own ranks. [paragraph continued]

So many times in the past, lack of unity has undermined the organization and played into its enemies' hands. To achieve their goals the imperialist monopolies would like division and disunity between OPEC and other developing countries. The unity of all developing countries in the anti-imperialist front is the guarantee of their success.

Nonaligned Conference Opening Reviewed

LD022141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[from the" Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Eighth Conference of Heads of States and Government of Nonaligned Countries has opened in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare. Prominent representatives of the national liberation movement are taking part in the forum's work: Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia; and many others. Participants in the forum welcome with applause Indian prime minister Gandhi and prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Opening the conference, Rajiv Gandhi underlined that principles of nonalignment with military blocs, the principles of peaceful coexistance and equal cooperation declared a quarter of a century ago have been tested by time. The movement has been growing and strengthening in the struggle against imperialism, in the struggle for peace, for international detente and for disarmament. We have been against and still are against the nuclear arms race and believe that halting of nuclear tests has to be the first step in this direction.

The new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe, noted that the most important question at present is the liquidation of the threat of nuclear destruction of mankind. All the plans of economic and social development of young independent countries will simply turn to dust if we do not achieve nuclear disarmament, Mugabe underlined. This is why we appeal to nuclear powers, and above all, the United States, to join in the Soviet moratorium, to conclude an agreement on the freeze of nuclear arsenals and on their reduction to follow. The Nonaligned Movement will continue its effort to achieve this goal.

In reply to a question on the conference's response to the message from Comrade Gorbachev to the forum, foreign minister Dost of Afghanistan said: The message expresses the support for the goals and tasks of our movement. The Soviet Union has always had a principled stand toward the questions which we are discussing here. The message of Comrade Gorbachev underlines also the necessity of unity of all countries of the movement. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the support which is given to nonaligned countries.

Mlugabe Press Conference Cited

PM021400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA special correspondents A Bovin and L. Shinkarev under the "Topic of the Day" rubric: "R. Mugabe: The Fundamental Question of the Present"]

[Text] Harare -- Ensuring peace and security in the world is the vital issue of the present day, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has told a Harare press conference.

The introduction and extension of the Soviet Union's moratorium on all nuclear explosions was a positive step in the interests of the entire international community, R. Mugabe observed. Soviet initiatives are creating an atmosphere conducive to the reaching of accords between the USSR and the United States on such key questions as halting the nuclear arms race and ensuring world peace and security. We think that the Soviet example should be followed by the other nuclear powers.

The prime minister stressed that the material resources of different states in the world must be used for the purposes of development rather than the arms race. We oppose attempts to seek superiority in the arms sphere, including the nuclear arms sphere, or any other military sphere. The arms race poses a threat not just to world peace and security but also to the well-being of all mankind. We welcome all measures to cut nuclear arms production. R. Mugabe expressed his hope that Soviet-American dialogue will continue and eventually lead to the reaching of an accord.

Assessing the Nonaligned Movement's activity during its 25 years' existance, the Zimbabwean prime minister noted its great significance in the international affairs. It has grown from a small group of countries into an authoritative force which now unites 101 states and national liberation movements. The movement's members are characterized by a common commitment to peace, security, independence, and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

Asked by IZVESTIYA to speak about the situation in South Africa the prime minister said the following: "The situation is becoming increasingly complex. Every day we read reports of people dying there. But that has long been customary racist practice. It is our conviction that the situation will be characterized by increasing resistance on on the part of the oppressed African majority and a growth in the liberation struggle. And that will in turn provoke new waves of repression from the racist regime. What most alarms us is the absence of real concern at the situation on the part of countries which could put pressure on South Africa. That is why we urge the world community to give all-around support tothe liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia."

R. Mugabe also said that if the Pretoria regime adopts economic sanctions against independent African states, the latter are ready to resort to alternative solutions. Thus efforts will be directed toward reconstructing the "Beira coorridor." Work is planning to increase freight flow through the Mozambique port of Beira and restore the Beira-Mutare railroad and so forth. These questions affect neighboring African countries and will be discussed both at the Nonaligned Conference and on a bilateral basis between interested countries. We are also certain, he stressed, that it the apartheid regime attempts to respond to sanctions declared by the international community with sanctions of its own against neighboring countries, then plenty of states will immediately offer us their assistance.

VIENNA IAEA CONFERENCE CONCLUDED 29 AUG

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna August 29 TASS -- A conference of experts ended at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) today. It discussed a wide range of problems connected with ensuring safe operation of nuclear power generating facilites, including nuclear power stations.

In a report prepared for the confernce, Soviet specialists provided detailed information on the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power staion and about the course of elimination of its consequences. All participants in the conference, more than 500 representatives of over 50 countries and 20 national and international organisations, pointed out that the information contained in the report is full and open and that explanations made by experts from the Soviet Union at meetings of four technical groups of the conference were useful.

Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, said in his speech at the conference that one of the main functions of the Agency is to serve as a forum at which member-countries can study each other's experience and cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. He said that during his visit to Moscow on May 9, the Soviet side expressed the readiness to supply, as it is prepared, information on the Chernobyl accident which could be discussed at a meeting of experts on questions of nuclear safety so as to help IAEA member countries to take into consideration this experience to help enhance the safety of nuclear power engineering. This is why numerous experts arrived in Vienna not in order to gratify their curiosity. They arrived in Vienna to study the unfortunate experience of the accident at the Chernobyl power plant and to promote by their knowledge the discussion of concrete questions and also make proposals about further actions in the framework of the agency.

"It is hard to imagine a successful development or even existence of some large branch of industry without public conference in it," the IAEA director general said further. "And though I am convinced that nuclear power engineering which accounts for 15 percent of the world output of electricity is here to stay, it is also undoubted, however, that confidence of the public in it has been seriously eroded in a number of countries. Prolonged safe functioning of nuclear power statinns in the world and reducing to the minimum the hazards for health and the environment of those accidents that might happen in the future are needed to restore this confidence. Time has come to discuss the measures necessary for the solution of this task and to determine the ways which can help the Agency assist governments in achieving this aim," Hans Blix said. Hans Blix said that the international consultative group for nuclear safety consisting of 13 persons, and other experts will shortly draw up a report on the results of the conference to refer it to the IAEA board of Governors to determine further programmes of the Agency's work.

In the unanimous opinion of most observers, the conference established a genuine striving of a wide range of scientists and experts to analyze in a businesslike way the causes of the Chernobyl accident and other accidents, so as, by general international effort to do the utmost to prevent accidents in the future. The discussion at this conference of all the materials supplied shows the need for the further development of peaceful uses of energy of atoms, of enhancing the safety of nuclear power stations. Many experts noted that the removal of the threat of nuclear war, a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests must be an initial step toward the safe development of atomic power engineering.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES CONTRACTS WITH IAEA

LD022247 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- The state of and prospects for cooperation between Soviet foreign trading organisations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were discussed at the talks with IAEA Deputy Director General Normaly Bin Muslim here today.

Under contracts with the IAEA, the Soviet Union's foreign trade organizations give assistance to foreign countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, supplying them with accelerators, measuring equipment, equipment for radiation protection and various other equipment. The Soviet association "Tekhsnabexport", for instance, supplied to Hungary a cyclotron for isotope production. It supplied an accelerator to Poland. Soviet equipment was delivered to Ecuador, Bangladesh, Bulgaria. Projects envisaging the supplies of equipment to the DPRK, Portugal, other countries will be implemented in the years ahead in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

UNCTAD HEAD ON EAST, WEST ECONOMIC POLICIES

LD012025 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 1 TASS -- The idea of establishing a system of international economic security put forward by socialist countries was appreciated by Kenneth Dadzie, UNCTAD secretary general, in his opening speech at the 33rd session of the UNCTAD Council here today. He said that the main principles of the proposal deserved universal approval and support. Much of what UNCTAD has achieved and seeks to achieve in improving international economic relations, according to him, can be characterized as a contribution to the realization of international economic security or... to the creation of a more predictable and supportive environment for the revitalization of development, growth and international trade.

Kenneth Dadzie said that the process of modernization, structural transformation and reform being pursued in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe along with their enhanced participation in the international division of labour offer potential for expanding and diversifying the trade and economic relations of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and enable those countries to contribute more effectively to the better functioning of the world economy and in particular to the development processes of developing countries.

Characterizing the policies of the leading Western powers, the UNCTAD secretary general urged them, inter alia, to lower interest rates and open their markets wider to commodities from other countries. The Trade and Development Report, 1986, released recently by the UNCTAD Secretariat, points out that the policy of high interest rates and protectionism was the main cause of the weaker market demand and the aggravation of the monetary, financial and trade problems, which put an especially heavy burden on the developing economies.

Kenneth Dadzie also pointed out the need to fortify the international trade system and to counter protectionism and discriminatory practices. UNCTAD, he noted, should attach more attention to expanding trade between countries with different socio-economic systems.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON DANILOFF ARREST

LD021032 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign newspeople at the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., said that U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent Nicholas Daniloff, detained by officials from the Committee of State Security of the U.S.S.R., was under investigation in a prison in Moscow where he had been visited by his wife and son.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Daniloff had no complaints over the way he was being treated.

It was announced that after the investigation was over Daniloff's case would go to court.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry assured foreign correspondents that all real journalists could continue working in Moscow calmly. He denied inventions, circulated in the West, to the effect that Daniloff's arrest had been set up and described all speculation on that score as devoid of any grounds.

Further Details

OW030015 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2255 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, correspondent of the American Journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Daniloff was detained red-handed in Moscow while carrying out an act of espionage.

In connection with this, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Administration [Upravleniye Informatsii] of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared at a press conference for journalists that at the present time an investigation into the affair of the U.S. correspondent is under way.

Responding to questions, Comrade Gerasimov stressed that in the Soviet Union no obstacles have ever been placed or are being placed in the way of foreign journalists whose activities correspond with universally recognized international norms.

ROUND TABLE HELD ON U.S. 'THREAT' TO LIBYA

LD022012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] APN held a round table session in Moscow today on the topic of the U.S. provocation against Libya and threat to the Arab peoples. It was attended by our correspondent Aleksandr Korshunov. Here is his report:

Eminent specialists on problems of the Near and Middle East and on matters of international law, historians and representatives of the Soviet public gathered in the APN press room. The discussion at the roundtable was about the critical situation which is now building up again in the Mediterranean, first and foremost around Libya. Participants in the meeting stressed that the United States is currently carrying out a whole range of political, military, economic and propaganda actions that create the threat of an unprovoked attack by the United States on that sovereign Arab state.

Doctor of Historical Sciences (Leonid Medvedkov) said specifically that the current action by the United States against Libya quite obviously testifies that Washington is throwing down a challenge to the whole world community, whose center of attention is now on problems of war and peace, concerning the fate of the whole of human civilization. This is what eminent Soviet poet and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for solidarity with Asian and African countries Alim Keshokov said:

[Begin recording] The aim that the United States has set itself is unattainable. Of course, the victims sustain losses, both of people and material, and in the form of destruction, but nevertheless the Arabs are accumulating political and moral capital that is necessary for consolidation. The United States could make a new strike, as in April, perhaps a more powerful one, but they cannot subdue that country and make the Arab countries submissive. [end recording]

Doctor of juridicial Sciences Professor (Yuriy Reshetov), who then spoke, gave a legal assessment of the U.S. actions in the Mediterranean.

[Begin recording] There is at present a concentration of ships of the 6th Fleet along the Libyan coast, with the preparation of submarines and the deployment of U.S. aircraft to bases in Europe. Sometimes, indeed, there are troop maneuvers that are part of the perfectly lawful activity of states for the training of their military personnel. These are quite different activities in this case; this is a very real demonstration of strength, or what the UN Charter calls the threat of force, about which the UN Charter in Point Four of Article Two perfectly clearly says that the threat of force is in itself a grave infringement of international law. If the Americans were to make an attempt at some kind of armed strike against Libya it would have obviously to be described as aggression taking the form of international terrorism, the kind of act of international crime for which both the state and its political, military and other figures taking part in this action bear a corresponding responsibility. Nuremburg demonstrated that there is such a judge and there is a sword that strikes down international criminals. [end recording]

U.S. INTENSIFIES EFFORTS AGAINST LIBYA

LD030902 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 3 TASS -- "The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is intensifying covert efforts to unseat Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL" reports today.

"A plan approved last month by President Reagan calls for the CIA to increase support to Al-Qadhdhafi's opponents, both inside Libya and among Libyan exiles", it writes. Under the plan the espionage and subversive agency will also promote reports containing fabrications on growing opposition to Al-Qadhdhafi. Besides, the Reagan administration sources said that there were plans to recruit new CIA agents for work against the Libyan leader.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that the new covert operations are conducted against the backdrop of "almost continuous U.S. military activity off the Libyan coast". "The CIA's efforts to destablize Al-Qadhdhafi have been under way since 1981", it recalls.

According to the U.S. press, Washington's militarist policy towards Libya is not supported even by U.S. closest allies. The newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE notes the lack of enuthusiasm towards the new U.S. measures against Tripoli. It points out that Europeans do not show any sympathy with Washington's bid to overthrow the Al-Qadhdhafi government.

In its turn, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that in the opinion of U.S. European allies the threat of terrorism does not emanate from Libya.

BELYAYEV: RAID ON LIBYA WOULD IMPERIL SUMMIT

PM021100 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Sep 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "Escalation With Long-Range Aims"]

[Text] "To sock Al-Qadhdhafi on the jaw again" -- this is the expression a U.S. Government spokesman used, without beating about the bush and dotting all the "i's," so to speak, on the subject of the aims of the current anti-Libyan campaign.

It is perfectly obvious that this time too, President Reagan's intentions as regards Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi are very clear. He wants his head! The U.S. President wanted this back in April when he ordered the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. The main target of the strike at that time was Al-Qadhdhafi's private residence at Bab al-'Aziziyah Barracks near the Libyan capital.

But why do they want to destroy Al-Qadhdhafi? Ostensibly because of Libya's complicity in "international terrorism." Moreover, while last spring it was claimed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was allegedly training "terrorists" in special camps for assassinations in West Europe, today he is accused to preparing unspecified "terrorist actions" and coups all over the world, including the Philippines. Even in the FRG and Greece! Mention is also made of the Western Hemisphere, where, it appears, "Libyan agents" are also very active! Proof? None at all, just as in April!

Seriously, though, the new U.S. punitive action against Libya is being prepared with a view to crushing Libya's anti-imperialism and intimidating all Arabs opposing Israel's aggression and the entire so-called "Third World." Are there any grounds to claim this? More than sufficient.

The eighth conference of nonaligned countries began its work in Harare (Zimbabwe) on 1 September. Taking part in it are 101 independent states -- more than two-thirds of the international community. The conference will discuss burning problems of our time -- the situation in Southern Africa, the development problems of Asian, African, and Latin American countries and their gigantic indebtedness to major Western and primarily American banks, the establishment of a new world economic order, and attitudes toward the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, and the militarization of space. It is not hard to foresee that the question of the attitude of the Nonaligned Movement's members toward the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives, including the moratorium on nuclear tests, will inevitably arise there, in Harare. I will not be mistaken in supposing that they will speak out in favor of rejecting the solution of international problems by means of force and in favor of eternal silence on all nuclear testing grounds in the world, primarily the American and Soviet ones.

We are ready for such a formulation of the question. The support for M.S. Gorbachev's proposals to terminate all nuclear tests from the "Delhi Six," who spoke out in favor of discussing jointly with Soviet and American experts the problems of the verification [kontrol] of a ban on nuclear weapon tests, testifies to the fact that such a discussion in the future would be useful. But the United States has grounds to expect the Harare conference to be dominated by anti-Americanism and anti-imperialism. I do not believe, for example, that President Reagan will respond favorably to the invitation from leaders of African "Frontline" States to travel to them for a summit meeting to discuss together the current threatening situation in South Africa, where apartheid is trying not only to foist itself on free Africa, but also to force the United States and West Europe, which are dependent on deliveries of South African raw materials, to continue to side with Pretoria. But this, so people in Washington think, inevitably pushes African countries and the entire developing world in the direction of the Soviet Union, which is very alarming for American politicians.

Since this is so, then intimidate Africa! Intimidate Asia and Latin America! This is the political aim of the hostile campaign against Libya. Hence the blatant crudeness and challenging impudence of the United States toward any country whose leader is unwilling to obey Washington's shouting. If you don't obey, we'll sock you on the jaw!

There is another aspect to the current anti-Libyan action by the United States. Representatives of the Reagan administration have decided that a bomb strike will descend upon Libya regardless of the Soviet Union's irritation. Even at the cost of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting! So there...

What can be said about the emergence of such maxims? Before risking an unprecedented exacerbation of the contemporary international situation in this way, it is worthwhile for the United States to reflect: Will another anti-Libyan action not lead too far?

SPANISH PRESS CITED ON WALTERS' VISIT

LD022042 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Madrid September 2 TASS -- The Spanish press describes the visit to Spain of Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. as another attempt of the U.S. Administration to draw its allies into the U.S. aggressive policy against Libya.

Vernon Walters met here with Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of Spain, and handed in to him a message of the U.S. President to Felipe Gonzalez, head of the Spanish Government.

Spain is the first stop-over in the trip of the U.S. emissary to a number of West European countries in the course of which Washington intends to force the NATO member countries in Western Europe to join the campaign of pressure and provocations launched by Washington against Libya.

This policy which is cynically described by Washington as the 'struggle against terrorism' is a vivid example of state terrorism. According to the newspaper EL PAIS, the trip of Vernon Walters was preceded by a dramatic growth of the activity of the U.S. naval force and the Air Force in the Mediterranean region. Three U.S. aircraft carriers -- the "Forrestal", the "America" and the "John F. Kennedy" -- are in the Mediterranean today. According to the newspaper YA, international experts describe such a high U.S. military activity as a possible deployment of forces before a new attack on Libya.

Spain, together with most West European countries, denounced the bandit attack on Libya staged by the U.S. last April. It is noteworthy that after the meeting with the U.S. envoy Fernandez-Ordonez said that although Spain denounced terrorism in all its manifestations, it favored cooperation in combatting terrorism within the framework of the international law.

RYZKHOV MEETS HAMMER, PRAISES 'PERSONAL EFFORTS'

LD021855 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received in the Kremlin the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of The American "Occidental Petroleum" company Armand Hammer.

When questions of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the United States were studied it was noted that their level was far below the objective possibilities of the two countries. This is due to the policy of artificial restrictions and bans in the field of trade pursued by the American side.

Armand Hammer was informed of the content of the measures presently taken by the Soviet Union to perfect external economic ties. An ever broader range of Soviet enterprises and amalgamations will join foreign trade in accordance with the overall strategy of accelerating social and economic development. In the interests of expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Western countries it is intended to use such forms of cooperation as co-production and the establishment of joint enterprises.

Armand Hammer confirmed his interest in expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union, including in the field of developing new promising forms of economic ties. "Occidental Petroleum" is taking an active part in the search of such forms. He expressed the view that representatives of American business would be able to realize the possibilities connected with the utilization of new forms of trade and economic cooperation.

During the conversation Nikolay Ryzkhov stressed that Soviet-American relations, just as the world as a whole, were now at such a stage when decisions motivated by a high sense of responsibility were necessary in order to stop the decline towards further confrontation and bring about a resolute turn toward constructive interaction and cooperation.

In this connection mention was made of the special importance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and other major Soviet foreign policy actions directed at a general improval of the international situation and at overcoming the dangerous impasse into which key questions of security have been driven. In these conditions a display of goodwill by the United States and a positive response to the constructive Soviet initiatives would make a fruitful development of Soviet-American relations possible and become a major contribution to the cause of peace in general.

Nikolay Ryzhkov thanked Armand Hammer for his personal efforts to promote mutual understanding and cooperation in matters related to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladislav Malkevich was present at the conversation.

AIMS OF MURPHY'S CURRENT MIDEAST TOUR HIT

LD021137 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Nicosia September 2 TASS -- Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, arrived in Israel, where he had a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Murphy's Mid-Eastern tour will also take him to Egypt and Jordan. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, a State Department official said that the purpose of Murphy's mission was "to stimulate dormant peace efforts in the region", specifically to pave the way for a series of meetings between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and a number of Middle East leaders in the near future.

This makes it clear that the case in point is Washington's new attempt at imposing on the Arabs the U.S.-Israeli model of "settlement" in the Middle East, re-activating the deadlocked Camp David process and President Reagan's "peace" plan, and prodding the Arab world to the road of separate backstage deals with Israel. Life itself has convincingly demonstrated that the American "peacemaking efforts" do not lead to a genuine and just peace in the Middle East. On the contrary, by encouraging the appetities of the Israeli aggressor, they only aggravate tensions in that explosive region. This is precisely why a majority of Arab states resolutely reject the capitulatory "settlement" options which the White House is stubbornly trying to thrust on them. This is precisely why a majority of Arab states support the idea of collective efforts with a view to settling the Middle East conflict within the framework of a representative international conference that would be attended by all the sides concerned.

KAL VICTIMS' RELATIVES DEMAND INVESTIGATION

LD031008 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev reports: Seven relatives of U.S. passengers who died as a result of the hideous provocation of U.S. secret services, demand that the Reagan administration tell the truth about the disaster which took place with the South Korean airliner in the Soviet Far East three years ago. In their open letter in the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES", they challenge the version of the accident circulated by the U.S. authorities. This version leaves unanswered many questions, the letter points out, including the following: "How did the plane end up in Soviet airspace? Did it stray there unintentionally? If so, why was its pilot not guided back on course by United States radar operators or air controllers?"

The letter's authors are also perplexed by many circumstances of the official "investigation". They cannot understand, for instance, why the National Transportation Safety Board which normally investigates air disasters was ordered off the case. Why the Air Force destroyed relevant radar tapes. Why the pilot of another South Korean plane who flew parallel to KAL-007 for much of its flight relayed false position reports for the doomed plane. This pilot suddenly became "unavailable" and retired just before he was to be questioned under oath. Why, at last, an author and publisher of a book about the disaster were threatened by the director of central intelligence. The letter's authors point out that "we feel betrayed by our government, whose silence, rationalized by the questionable claim of national security concerns is beginning to resemble a deliberate cover-up". If the Reagan administration has nothing to hide, let it come forward to clarify the apparent contradictions between the available information and the official story. If it will not do so, the authors write, a full-scale investigation should be undertaken by Congress having the right to examine classified documents.

FURTHER ON BEIJING CITY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Yeltsin

LD011840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, Comrade Yeltsin received a delegation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, headed by Chen Xitong, mayor of the Chinese capital, which is in the USSR at the invitation of the Mossovyet [Moscow City Council].

In the course of a friendly conversation which took place, the guests from Beijing were briefed on activities of the Moscow City Party Organization on the fulfillment of decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 1986 June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was noted that the working people of Moscow, just as all Soviet people, have a warm feeling toward the Chinese people and are prepared to develop friendship and cooperation of the two socialist countries and their capitals.

In this connection, special attention was paid to the major constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union on developing relations with the PRC which were put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok. The Chinese comrades expressed their gratitude for the opportunities they were given to get acquainted with the Soviet experience, satisfaction with the results of the delegation's sojourn in our country, the desire to strengthen the friendly contacts of Moscow and Beijing.

Visits Moscow City Council

LD020930 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- A delegation of the people's Government of Beijing led by Chen Xitong, the mayor of the Chinese capital, paid a visit to the Moscow City Soviet (Council) Monday.

The guests were greeted by V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet. L.I. Matveyev, first vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, Yu. A. Prokofyev, secretary to the Moscow City Soviet, and also Li Zewang, ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the U.S.S.R., took part in a friendly conversation that followed.

The delegation met with Moscow-based newsman.

Before departure for home the Beijing envoys visited a collective farm near Moscow, and went to the V.I. Lenin's house, now a museum, at Gorkiy Leninskiye.

The Chinese delegation also visited the national exhibition of economic achievements of the U.S.S.R.

Meets With Reporters, Departs

LD021346 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- The delegation of the People's government of Beijing, led by its Mayor Chen Xitong has left for home on Monday.

The delegation had a meeting with journalists the day before. Sharing the impressions of the visit, the head of the delegation said that it was a success. The main aim was to develop cooperation between the capitals of our states, and it was reached, he said. It is planned to conclude an agreement to concentize this cooperation. Mutual exchange of specialists in different areas of town development will be one of its forms. Moscow's experience will help us successfully resolve many problems that we have. We have also accumulated positive experience. The mutual exchange of all which is good and valuable that the capitals of our countries have will only be to mutual benefit.

We learnt much interesting and useful from contacts with the working people and leaders of local soviets of Leningrad, Kiev and Volgograd. We admire the hospitality of the Soviet people, their striving for cooperation, respect for the Chinese people. We, the Chinese, feel the same sentiments for the Soviet people.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PRC

LD290945 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing August 29 TASS -- The delegation of the Planning and Budgetary Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ended its visit to the People's Republic of China.

The head of the Soviet delegation told TASS that members of the delegation were satisfied with the results of the meetings with the leadership of the Financial and Economic Commission of China's National People's Congress during which the sides informed each other about the activity of corresponding commissions of the highest organs of state power of the USSR and China and noted the need to continue sharing experience along this line.

During the stay in the cities of Guangzhou, Foshan and Shanghai the Soviet delegation was afforded the opportunity to familiarize itself with the work of provincial, municipal and district people's congresses, especially in the financial and economic, and planning and budgetary fields. The Soviet delegation visited a number of industrial plants where a warm reception was accorded to it.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet the Soviet delegation conveyed an invitation to a delegation of the National People's Congress' commissions to pay a visit to the USSR.

SAVENKOV ON PRC PLANT BANKRUPTCY, REFORM

PM291340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov "PRC Reportage": "The Bankruptcy Affair"]

[Text] Beijing -- The blast-resistant equipment plant in Shenyang, administrative center of Liaoning Province, was recently officially declared bankrupt. The enterprise's property will be sold off and any money will be distributed among the creditors in proportion to the size of loans (it is a collectively owned enterprise).

All workers and employees, including directors, have lost their jobs. Those who have reached pensionable age will receive pensions. The employment office will first and foremost find jobs for several invalids. The other people are being offered retraining courses. [paragraph continues]

In the first 6 months those "awaiting work" will receive a subsidy equal to 75 percent of their wages and, for up to 2 years afterwards, they will receive a subsistence wage of 30 yuans until they find work. This is the first "bankruptcy case" in the PRC's history, XINHUA noted in reporting the case.

The reform of the economic machinery which is under way in the country presupposes broader rights for enterprises, but also greater responsibility for profits and losses. Previously, all profits went to the state, which also made good any losses. The draft bankruptcy law was elaborated as one of the measures to overcome the "public pot" system and leveling, which provides for distribution regardless of actual contribution to the national conomy.

People in China believe that the reform must be implemented step by step -- "feel for the stones while crossing the river." This is why it was decided to test the draft law initially in three of the largest industrial centers -- Chongquing, Wuhan, and Shenyang. A warning was issued to three enterprises in Shenyang a year ago: "You have been operating at a loss for several years now. Now you have two options: Become profitable or depart from the stage. There is no third option. A year to think it over." Two of the enterprises coped with the situation, the third -- the blast-resistant equipment plant -- was declared bankrupt. The main reasons were the leadership's incompetence, obsolete equipment, ignorance of the market, and high output prime costs.

Discussing the draft bankruptcy law as a means of raising the standards of economic management at the June session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, many deputies supported the idea, but spoke in favor of extending the experiment. The law, they said, must be adopted at the some time as the acts on industrial enterprises, the employment system, and social security. Society must offer social guarantees to those who are insufficiently able to compete. A centralized social security system is necessary.

The "bankruptcy case" gives good for thought as regards, for example, the employment problem. The Ministry of Labor and Personnel announced that over the next 5 years the state must create 45 million jobs for people reaching working age and for those joining the category of people "awaiting work." In the course of the reform's implementation, this figure will have to be increased by the number of young men and women among the 70 million living in the countryside wio will "seek to establish themselves" along the agricultural path, which is at present governed by the principle "many people, not enough land."

The "bankruptcy case" aroused a stormy response in the press. Li Zeming, secretary of the Shenyang Party City Committee, described it in an interview with ZINHUA as "a good start." The government used administrative methods on similar occasions in the past, amalgamating unprofitable enterprises with profitable ones against the latter's will. RENMIN RIBAO noted with alarm the growing number of loss-making enterprises in the country. This trend is particularly noticeable in the chemical, machine building, electronics, coal, and light industries. How is it possible to talk about revenues when warehouses are full of output which is not in demand? Pay more attention to the market, the modernization of equipment, and the improvement of quality, the newspaper urges. In turn, JINGJI RIBAO writes: "Unless the trend toward growing numbers of loss-making enterprises is halted, it will be difficult to balance income and expenditure and this will primarily hurt the onward advance of the economic reform."

The local authorities in Wuhan (administrative center of Hubei Province) have, according to XINHUA, warned two loss-making enterprises in the state sector: "Unless you become profitable, you will be declared bankrupt in a year's time."

PETRUSHOV REPORTS ON BORDER TRADE TALKS

PM021030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent a. Petrushov report: "Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- Trade talks between the "Vostokintorg" All-Union Foreign Trade Association and a trading company in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the PRC ended the other day. As a result contracts on reciprocal trade shipments within the framework of border trade were signed.

Four years ago an agreement was reached between the USSR and the PRC on the resumption of border trade as a form of trade that makes it possible to seek additional resources for boosting overall trade turnover. In 1983 this trade started between Soviet Far Eastern regions on the one hand, and Heilongjiang Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the PRC on the other.

The same year Soviet and China freight shipments via Xinjiang and the Korgas and Turugart border transshipment centers were resumed.

A new boost to the development of Soviet-Chinese border trade has been provided by the current talks in Alma-Ata -- the capital of Kazakhstan.

"We believe that a favorable start has been made," Abdulla Reyim, chief of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Administration of the PRC's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region said. "Our talks have been conducted with simultaneous displays of both sides' goods. We immediately made sure that there was no duplication in ranges -- on the contrary, the ranges complement each other. And that means that trade will be mutually advantageous."

An exhibition of Soviet-Chinese border trade has been held in one of the largest pavilions at the Kazakh SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The Chinese section of the exhibition displays around 2,000 exhibits -- from pocket-sized electric flashlights to consumer radio stereo systems.

Soviet consumers are already familiar with certain goods from the PRC. Thus, men's shirts, vacuum bottles, washclothes, and so forth are in demand. However, there is yet to be a demand for most of the goods on the Soviet market.

On our side goods were demonstrated by trading organizations from the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, as well as from certain krays and oblasts in the RSFSR. In all almost 3,000 exhibits were demonstrated. Many of them aroused genuine interest among the members of the Chinese delegation. They spent a long time looking at our refrigerators, crockery, sacks of mineral fertilizer and cement, and examples of ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Over the years of Soviet power a mighty agroindustrial complex has taken shape in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. Major bases have been created for cotton growing, grain farming, and stockraising. The presence of rich raw material and fuel resources has led to the development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the petrochemical industry, and machine building.

Take Kazakhstan, for instance. Today around 200 of the republic's enterprises produce output which is exported to 90 countries.

The range of shipments exported from Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and Tajikistan is extensive. The range of goods produced at enterprises in Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays and Kemerovo Oblast is multifacted.

Yu. Telesnitskiy, chief expert at the RSFSR Ministry of Trade, noted with some justification that although these border regions of Russia are engaging in border trade with China for the first time their potential is very great. It was no accident that a contract was immediately signed for shipments of Kemerovo cement, Krasnoyarsk "Biryusa" refrigerators, and a number of other industrial articles to the PRC.

These are the first contracts. Both the Soviet and Chinese "businessmen" are pleased with them. True, they are still small in scale. But the main thing is that they mark a beginning -- and a very promising one. Border trade is an interesting and mutually advantageous business. It will make it possible to more fully satisfy the population's requirements for necessary goods. And to do so without additional expenditure.

"We have a large demand for good footwear, vacuum bottles, and knitwear," S. Kanapyanov, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade' representative at the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, said. "In order to saturate the market with these goods, we must expand production of them. This is being done. But part of the shortfall can be made up with the help of trade. Our neighbors have such goods for export. And, on the other hand, they need crockery, refrigerators, and other items which we have in sufficient quantities."

The Chinese delegation members put forward an interesting idea. In their opinion, the foreign market provides the most objective assessment of the quality of goods. And that is indeed so. Poor-quality goods are useless abroad. Is not that the reason for the "timidity" shown by some of our plants when it comes to foreign shipments? Extensive border trade will promote improvements in output quality and boost production efficiency.

The incipient border trade has another very important feature. I asked Abdulla Reyim whether he had been to Alma-Ata before. Apparently not. And all the other delegation members were visiting the Kazakh capital for the first time. They made no secret of their impressions. They liked the city. It is green and clean, full of gardens, parks, fine squares, and beautiful buildings. It is a garden city. During its stay the Chinese delegation was received at the republic's Gosplan and met with specialists, leaders, and citizens of Alma-Ata while out and about and in cultural centers. And everywhere business contacts quickly grew into comradely relations.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES S. KOREAN GOVERNMENT CHANGES

PM0020944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Despite the Shuffle]

[Text] Another government reshuffle, the second in the past 7 months, has taken place in Seoul. On this occasion Chon Tu-hwan dismissed almost one-half of his cabinet, including the foreign and home affairs ministers. At the same time a draft new constitution has been submitted for parliament's scrutiny.

This ministerial reshuffle is designed to enable the ruling regime to control the domestic political situation more effectively. But it also reflects deeper processes and is a manifestation of the increasing instability of the entire situation in South Korea, that bridgehead (and a nuclear bridgehead, as well) of U.S. imperialism.

Judging by the reports coming from Seoul, the regime is now experiencing a very grave and complex period. Broad strata of the population are dissatisfied with its domestic and foreign policy. Mass protest demonstrations are being held everywhere against the regime's pro-U.S. stance, the deterioration of the economic situation, and the increasing dominance of foreign, including Japanese, monopolies. South Korea's universities, besieged by the police, have been turned into strongholds of strikers demanding the repeal of the draconian constitution, the dismissal of the dictator, and the democratization of life.

The economic situation is being aggravated by the every-burgeoning military spending, which imposes a heavy burden on working people. The pressure of taxation on the population is increasing and living standards are falling. South Korea now has more than 7 million unemployed and 60 percent of workers receive wages below the subsistence level.

The regime is trying to avert the approaching domestic political crisis via the stepping up of repression on the one hand, and a cabinet reshuffle and the semblance of democratization on the other. In fact, all these measures ultimately serve to preserve and strengthen the dominance of the ruling party in South Korea and of Chon Tu-hwan himself and the further militarization of the country. It is no coincidence that a former brigadier general has been appointed the new general secretary of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party." Quite a few military men have been appointed to other posts. As for the new draft constitution, as the South Korean opposition points out, its basic provisions in fact will extend the military dictatorship "ad infinitum."

Attempting to look after its own interests as well as those of its overseas protectors, the Chon Tu-hwan regime wants to use the age-old method of the carrot and the stick. But this "desperation tactic" is losing its efficacy and even Washington is beginning to doubt the expedience of maintaining the Seoul regime.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION LINKS CIA TO BOEING INCIDENT

LD012137 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 1 TASS -- Tass correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The Japanese association of the relatives of those who died in the incident with the South Korean "Boeing-747" airliner is convinced that the Reagan administration had committed a deliberate crime by trying to use a passenger airliner for a large-sclae espionage operation. This statement was made today by the association's leader, Professor Shiozo Tatemoto at a meeting here devoted to the third anniversary of the provacation involving the "Boeing-747." Japanese MP's from various parties, prominent experts in civil aviation and law, representatives of the public took part in the meeting.

All the facts established by now indicate that the flight of the South Korean "Boeing-747" over the Soviet territory had been thoroughly planned by the United States Central Intelligence Agency jointly with the Seoul authorities with the sanctions of high U.S. leadership, Professor Tatemoto said. Operating in conjunction with the "RC-135" spy plane, the pilots of the passenger airliner bribed by Washington deliberately veered off course and invaded skies over the Soviet territory as deep as possible in order to test the functioning of radar systems and anti-aircraft services of the USSR. While feverishly collecting intelligence information, Americans were waiting in cold blood for the provocative flight to be cut short, so as then to stir up an unprecedented anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, Tatemoto said.

It is above all the "hawks" in the U.S. Administration, striving to undermine the entire system of arrangements with the Soviet Union, who were interested in the tragic outcome of the incident, the professor said. The United States is now doing everything to conceal the truth about the flight of the South Korean airliner, he said. The latest example of that were the CIA's attempts to prevent the publishing in the USA of a book by prominent British researcher, R. Johnson, which exposes the role of the U.S. secret services in that provocation, S. Tatemoto said.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the incident with the "Boeing-747" airliner, the participants in the meeting in Tokyo adopted a statement, demanding the immediate publication of all the information about the flight of the South Korean airliner. They noted, specifically, that Tokyo still conceals the recordings of the radio conversations and video-recordings which were taken by the Japanese Armed Forces during the spy mission of the South Korean plane.

JAPAN SAID READY TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI

LD020448 Moscow TASS in English 0442 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Japan To Be Officially Committed to SDI Soon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS -- An official announcement about Japan's involvement in the U.S. "star wars" program will be made at a cabinet meeting on September 9, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reported today, quoting informed sources. The Nakasone Government, it said, had already decided to clear the way to participation by Japanese private businesses and state insitutions in the development of U.S. space arms. The leading opposition parties and mass organizations in this country are opposed to this kind of policy. They argue that the government's plans run counter to a resolution of the Diet binding it to use outer space exclusively for peaceful pursuits.

FURTHER JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST U.S. NAVAL VISIT

TBS TV Poll Taken

LD012110 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 1 TASS -- A poll sponsored by the TBS television network in connection with the visit of a large American naval task force which includes warships armed with nuclear-tipped tomahawk missiles, revealed that 62 percent of Japanese believe that the government should have given permission to the American battleship New Jersey to enter a Japanese port. The visit of the task (?force), numbering an unprecedented 11 warships, triggered a wave of protests (?and) demonstrations that have swept the country. Mayor of the port of Sasebo, Kumashi Kakeshi, who hailed the visit of New Jersey only a week ago, now said it was imperative that the Japanese government negotiate with the United States the observance of the non-nuclear status of the country.

Socialist Party, TU's Meet

LD020828 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS -- Activists of the Socialist Party and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan held a meeting in a wharf of the Sasebo Port today in protest against the entry of American nuclear-capable ships into Japanese waters. Speaking at the meeting, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party Masashi Ishibashi strongly denounced official Tokyo which follows the course of the country's growing involvement in the Pentagon's strategy. He demanded strict compliance with the official ban on bringing nuclear weapons into Japan. A U.S. strike Naval squadron led by the battleship New Jersey with cruise missiles aboard left the Port of Sasebo today. The squadron stayed there for nine days.

UPCOMING U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISE REPORTED

LD011832 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 1 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vasily Golovnin

U.S. nuclear-capable planes based in South Korea will hold a joint exercise with the Japanese air force for the first time late next October, the newspaper SANEKI SHIMBUN reported today. It said the war games will be staged on the northern island of Hokkaido as part of the forthcoming all-arms Japanese-U.S. military maneuvers there. The paper said the exercise will involve U.S. A-10 strike aircraft flown from South Korea. The planes are meant for raids on ground targets with the use of weapons of mass destruction.

The Pentagon has long pressed for the involvement of U.S. forces stationed in the south of the Korean peninsula in maneuvers in Japanese territory as part of its strategy to forge an aggressive three-pronged alliance, consisting of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, in the Far East.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH VIEWS PAKISTAN'S ROLE

PM021536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Najibullah Speech]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Aug -- Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has visited Jalalabad -- the administrative center of Nangarhar Province, where he spoke at a rally attended by many thousands of the city's inhabitants.

The Afghan leader welcomed the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The USSR, Najibullah pointed out, has made an important contribution to Afghanistan's national development. The decision for part of the limited Soviet troop contingent to return home, Najibullah stressed, attests yet again to our northern neighbor's love of peace.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee called for a speedy end to bloodshed and for peace and security to be ensured in the country. The DRA Government, he said, opposes war. "We do not need war, we must achieve agreement and respect for mutual interest. We are prepared to carry out everything we say," he said.

Afghanistan, Najibullah went on to say, has links of long-standing and traditional friendship with the Fushtuns and the Baluchis. The DRA is in solidarity with the liberation and anti-imperialist struggle which they are conducting. Our policy on this question has been and remains unchanging. At the same time we honestly state that the policy aimed at supporting our Pushtun and Baluchi brothers is in no way anti-Pakistani. "Afghanistan has never interfered in other states' internal affairs," the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee stated, "including Pakistan's internal affairs. We have always opposed such interference."

However, Najibullah continued. It should be noted that Pakistan has turned into a springboard for waging the undeclared war against the DRA that has been unleashed by the forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States and has become a center from which interference is carried out in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Any sober-minded person cannot fail to realize that this subversive activity harms not only the Afghan but also the pakistani peoples.

"I think that there are no obstacles in the way of improving Afghan-Pakistani relations or in the way of our cooperation," the Afghan leader went on to stress. "The Pakistani Government must finally heed the will of its own people and not be the blind proponent of perfidious U.S. plans."

SEIZED DRA REBEL WEAPONS DISPLAYED IN KABUL

LD020322 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent German Baykov reports:

An exhibition of samples of arms captured during battles from forces of Afghan counter-revolutionaries opened here today.

A few days ago the Afghan security forces carried out an operation in Hashejabar region (Bagrami District, Kabul Province). As a result of that operation "Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan" counter-revolutionary group lost a 250-strong band which was led by certain Jalaluddin and Qarim. The bandits were terrorising the population of the region and district and were planning to spread their activity. This is clearly indicated by the number of weapons and ammunition seized during the battle. Captured from counter-revolutionaries were 20 thousand shells to mortars and recoilless guns, 200 "surface-to-surface" missiles, mines, explosive devices, mortars, large-calibre machine-guns, anti-aircraft guns for highland warfare, firearms, British-made "Blowpipe" anti-aircraft rockets.

Samples of chemical weapons are also displayed at the exhibition in Kabul: U.S.-made "CS" chemical grenades, FRG-made chemical grenades, new British chemical grenades filled with mercury pellets in thin capsules which get into human body when exploding, new 81mm chemical mines of the British make and mortars for firing them. The Afghan and world public is already aware of the facts of the use of toxic agents by counter-revolution in the DRA. Suffice it to recall the 1982 tragedy in a women's lyceum in Kabul where 14 girls died as a result of the contamination of water. Potent chemical agents were used against a unit of the Afghan Army in Nangarhar Province, Nove Koza village in 1984. Sets for taking samples of soil and water, gas masks of U.S. and French makes, as well as testimonies of prisoners indicate the bandits' intention to stage a horrible provocation -- to use chemical arms and then accuse Afghan and Soviet troops of that. Packages containing contaminated soil and water were to prove this, according to provocateurs design.

PAKISTANI AWAMI PARTY HEAD ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD292141 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- Pakistan's progressive public demands that Islamabad put an end to interference in Afghanistan's home affairs, open direct talks with Kabul, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of Pakistan's Awami National Party, told a press conference here. Abdul Wali Khan is currently on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity committee. We favour a political settlement of the Afghan problem, Abdul Wali Khan stressed. The way to such a settlement has been pointed by the Soviet Union, when Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced in Vladivostok the forthcoming return home of six of its regiments from Afghanistan. This is a useful and constructive step towards an Afghan settlement. Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed the sincerity of the Soviet Union's wish to contribute to a political settlement in South West Asia. Abdul Wali Khan spoke highly of the Soviet Union's fresh peace initiatives contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of August 18. The decision to expand the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987 in convincing proof of the USSR's peaceful intentions, the political maturity of its leaders. Today, Wali Khan pointed out, every honest person should make a contribution to preventing a nuclear catastrophe, ensuring peace and security of peoples in the world.

Speaking on the political situation in Pakistan, Abdul Wali Khan pointed out that the movement for the restoration of democracy uniting eleven opposition parties is working for the holding of genuine parliamentary elections. The people of Pakistan, who gained independence 40 years ago, demand restoration of democracy and respect for basic human rights.

DEMICHEV SPEAKS ON LIBYAN TIES DURING VISIT

LD021442 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 2 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Demichev appeared on the Libyan television. He is staying here at the head of the Soviet Government delegation participating in the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution.

Speaking highly of the progressive transformations in Libya made after the September Revolution, of Libya's principled anti-imperialist course, he said that all this evoked hatred of the forces of world imperialism headed by the USA. They made attempts to "teach a lesson" a sovereign Arab state, a United Nations member, to subjugate it to transoceanic diktat. But all these attempts have failed. Washington's direct aggression against the Jamahiriyah last spring has become its major moral and political setback.

The Soviet Union gave and is giving not only verbal support to friendly Libya, but also support by deeds. It took a complex of political and other measures for the purpose. Now that Washington is again demonstratively stepping up military preparations in the Mediterranean, it is important to give a firm and thought-out rebuff to the intrigues of hostile forces that would cut the ground from under those who inspire the anti-Libyan campaign. As to the Soviet Union, its principled line at solidarity with the forces of national and social liberation remains unchanged.

Petr Demichev said that the USSR and Libya are in the front ranks of fighters for peace and international security and pointed to the complex of the Soviet peace initiatives, specifically the extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which was announced in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on August 18. "Our adherence to the cause of peace and security is not of a transient nature," the head of the Soviet delegation said. "This is a firm and principled course of the Soviet Union stemming from the constructive nature of the tasks faced by Soviet society."

Noting the onward development of Soviet-Libyan relations which are characterised by sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation, Petr Demichev said that the long-term programme of the development of economic, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation for the period through the year 2000, signed during the official visit to the USSR in October 1985 by leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, opens favourable prospects for the widening of mutually advantageous ties, places them on a durable foundation of the treaty. [as received]

Departure Statement Cited

LD030601 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 3 TASS -- The Soviet state delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who were on a visit here to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution, have left for Moscow today.

Before departure by air Petr Demichev made the following statement:

"Our stay in the Libyan Jamahiriyah is drawing to an end. It was rather short, but quite eventful and fruitful.

"At the invitation of the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah we took part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution, and extended to the Libyan people, their leaders Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and 'Abd al-Jallud warm congratulations and good wishes on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko and Nikolay Ryzhkov, of all the Soviet people.

"Our visit has enabled us to see for ourselves that the Libyan Jamahiriyah will further firmly uphold its sovereignty and will not bow to U.S. diktat. We had fruitful meetings and talks with the Libyan leaders -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, 'Abd al-Jallud and others, which proceeded in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of the relations between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These meetings reaffirmed our mutual intention to strengthen in every way possible bilateral cooperation, revealed the closeness or concurrence of the stands of the sides on the key issues of the present. We have again expressed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, our support for her struggle for freedom and independence, for foiling the aggressive intrigues of international imperialism.

"The Soviet delegation's stay in Tripoli enabled us to familiarize ourselves closer with the life and work of the Libyan people, their achievements on the path of building a new society free from inequality and exploitation. I would like to thank the Libyan friends for the cordiality and hospitality shown towards our delegation, and express the hope that this visit will serve towards a further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

In the international airport of Tripoli, the Soviet delegation was seen off by Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and other officials, representatives of the diplomatic corps in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

IRAN REPORTEDLY SEIZES SOVIET SHIP OFF UAE

OW031027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO -- Japanese shipping sources reported Wednesday that the Iranian Navy Tuesday seized the Soviet ship "Petr Emtsov" in the Persian Gulf some 70 kilometers off the coast of Dubai, capital of the United Arab Emirates.

According to information relayed to the Tokyo-based shipowners labor relations agency by Japanese ships in the Gulf, the Soviet vessel sent out the followings sos message. "Petr Emtsov/uogs is seized by Iranian Navy vessel in open sea at 2nd September 1400 GMT (5:00 p.m.) in position 25-39 north, 54-29 east."

The agency also reported that Iranian naval officers boarded the ship for an inspection at a point some 5 nautical miles northeast of the Iranian Navy's Fateh base. Agency officials explained that they were unable to initially identify the ship under the "Petr Emtsov" title. The "uogs" title, according to the Lloyds list, provided the clue that the ship was Soviet and subsequently it was identified as the "Petr Emtsov."

IRANIAN GAS EXPORTS, CASPIAN OIL DRILLING VIEWED

NC291103 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] As previously reported, the 10th session of the Soviet-Iranian standing committee on economic relations is to be held in the last 3 months of 1986. During the preparation for this session, relations between the two countries have become markedly more active. Reciprocal visits by delegations from the Soviet Union and Iran have increased. The visit by Iranian petroleum minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh to the Soviet Union was of special importance. The talks (?concluded successfully). The two parties expressed interest in the future expansion of economic relations and in raising these relations to higher levels. The Iranians brought up the topic of resuming gas exports to the Soviet Union. Even from the point of view of an impartial observer, this was a correct decision. The Iranians had stopped exporting gas, which is obtained simultanieously with oil exploration, in early 1980. Since gas was not used, it was burned. Experts have calculated that during this period the quantity of gas burned and wasted could have brought in enough money to build two other steel mills similar to the one built in Esfahan with Soviet assistance. If the Soviet Union and Iran agree on the resumption of gas exports to the Soviet Union, Iran will be able to build new industrial units, as well as other types, with the assistance of Soviet organizations. For the Iranian people this means that new job opportunities will be created and that several thousand Iranian workers will be able to make a living for their families. In addition, Iran can pay for the expenditures with the gas that is being burned today.

Another big problem discussed along with others during the Iranian petroleum minister's talks in the Soviet Union was oil drilling in the southern part of the Caspian Sea. Soviet-Iranian cooperation in this field dates back a long time. About 20 years ago a special Soviet vessel carried out seismological research at Iran's request on the drilling of oil wells in the southern part of the Caspian Sea. The Soviet geologists research uncovered the oil potential of this region. At the request of the Soviet Government, Soviet organizations agreed to help Iran to drill oil wells there.

Of course, it is yet too soon to speak about final results. However, one can confidently say that new impetus has been given to Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation. The Iranian petroleum minister's visit once again clearly showed that if Iran shows goodwill toward expanding mutually beneficial economic cooperation, the Soviet Union, as a good neighbor would, will happily accede to Iran's wishes and establish its relations with Iran on the basis of mutual respect, nonintervention in each other's affairs, and, of course, mutual interest.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DETAILS OF LINER ACCIDENT

Commission Report Issued

LD022014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] From the government commission investigating the reasons for the accident involving the steamship Admiral Nakhimov.

The required manpower and resources of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet, the Black Sea Naval Fleet, Civil Aviation, and other departments have been brought in for rescue work. As a result of the measures which have been taken 836 people have been saved. All those who have suffered have been given the aid they require. Twenty-nine people were hospitalized. The bodies of 79 dead have been recovered from the water. At the moment 319 people have not been accounted for. Search-and-rescue operations continue. The government commission is carrying out an on-the-spot investigation of the reasons for the accident and is taking other steps.

A briefing for the Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center today. The journalists were briefed on the progress of work to rescue the passengers and crew of the steamship Admiral Nakhimov which was shipwrecked in the Black Sea. Nedyak, deputy minister of the maritime fleet, disclosed certain details of the tragedy.

More than 50 ships, planes and helicopters are taking part in the rescue operation and looking for passengers and members of the crew of the steamship Admiral Nakhimov. The government commission investigating the reasons for the accident in the Black Sea continues its work but it is too early to draw final conclusions.

Time and place of the accident: The passenger ship, with Soviet tourists on board, was on a black Sea cruise. At 2230 on 31 August, it left Novorossiysk and set sail for Sochi. The liner had not picked up full speed when, 7 miles from the port, there was a collision with the dry-cargo ship Petr Vasev, which was carrying grain to the port. The dry-cargo ship struck the passenger ship at its most vulnerable point, the bulkhead between the engine room and the boiler room. There was no explosion because the design of the Admiral Nakhimov's boilers prevented one. However, a huge hole in the hull caused the passenger ship to sink in a matter of minutes, literally. It sank to a depth of roughly 47 m.

The characteristics of the ships: The passenger liner was not a new ship. However, specialists consider it in good condition, meeting the shipping register requirements. Its water displacement was about 19,000 metric tonnes. The water displacement of the dry-cargo ship was more than double this. This ship remained afloat and its crew took part in the rescue of those who suffered. Markov is the captain of the steamship. He is an experienced sailor. He has had the rank of long-voyage captain since 1959. The dry-cargo ship was commanded by Tkachenko, who has been a captain since 1980.

Rescue work: People on shore became aware of the accident instantaneously, and came to the rescue immediately. Naval seamen, border guards, dockers, and divers took part in the rescue operation. The weather was working weather, as sailors call it. The temperature of the sea water is 20-21 degrees. There is a swell of up to three points. These conditions assist the continuation of the search operation. During the 14-15 minutes which it took the steamship to sink there was no time to launch the lifeboats.

People escaped on rafts, wearing lifejackets and lifebelts, so far, 836 people have been rescued. This includes about 270 members of the crew. Those rescued include five children.

The government commission includes specialists from various departments, including the USSR procuratorate.

Official Gives News Conference

LD022058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; news conference with Leonid P. Nedyak, deputy minister of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 2 September -- recorded]

[Text] The steamship Nakhimov came out of the Novorossiysk Port and passed through the port entrance at 2230. It collided at 2315, that is, 45 minutes after leaving the port. It was, as you see, almost midnight, but there were no extreme weather, by which I mean fog or a storm. The weather was, as seamen say, working weather.

The direction of the Admiral Nakhimov: It was leaving the port of Novorossiysk and was going to the port of Sochi. Its direction was, therefore, along the Caucasus coast, on a course taking it out of the port.

Its speed was not great because in 45 minutes it had only covered approximately 7 miles, which is in the order of 10 nautical miles.

[Unidentified reporter] Who were the passengers on this vessel?

[Nedyak] The passengers were Soviet tourists. According to our data, on the steamship Nakhimov there were 884 passengers, including those involved in the administration of the cruise and several members of the crew's families whom we regard as passengers. The crew consisted of 346 people. In total there were 1,234 passengers and crew members on board this vessel. As for the crew of the bulk carrier, they were not affected and the crew and vessel are afloat. It was carrying a cargo of barley.

The Admiral Nakhimov is not a new ship, but is a good ship, in working order, and possessing the relevant registration documents. It sank quickly following the exceptionally unfortunate blow by the bulk carrier against this vessel. I will try to explain: The blow came right into the bulkhead between the engine and boiler rooms, and virtually everything was thrown wide open. I hope, and we all hope, that among the 319 people not found there could still be some alive. The weather in this region is normal, by which I mean a normal waves in the region of 3 points and a water temperature of plus 20-21 degrees. This gives us grounds for hope.

[Unidentified reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Nedyak] The captains of both vessels are alive. The steamship Nakhimov was under the command of sea captain Vadim Georgiyevich Markov. He has been sailing as a captain since 1959. The captain of the bulk carrier Petr Vasev is sea captain Viktor Ivanovich Tkachenko. He has been a captian since 1980.

[Unidentified reporter] Did they manage to lower all the lifeboats they had on board in time?

[Nedyak] No, they didn't, because it was impossible to lower the lifeboats between the moment of the collision and its sinking 14-15 minutes later. People saved themselves on rafts. A seaman understands that rafts float to the surface and people rescue themselves on them.

[Unidentified reporter] Who is taking part in the rescue work and how soon did the rescue work begin?

[Nedyak] It is both easy and complex to answer that question. A great deal of effor and means have been drafted for rescue work. It began at the very minute of the collision as this is to all intents and purposes not far from the port, and more than 50 vessels are taking part in the rescue work. They are continuing their work, and helicopters are also taking part. Everything that can be used under the circumstances has been brought in.

NEW HEAD FOR NUCLEAR INDUSTRY SAFETY NAMED

LD030944 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0922 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vadim Malyshev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry.

Vadim Malyshev was born in 1932 and has received higher education as an electrical engineer.

After finishing at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1957 he worked for 16 years at the Beloyarsk AES in engineering and managerial posts. Since 1973 he has been director of this power station.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTEES IN CONSTRUCTION NAMED

LD021340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Vladimir Ivanovich Reshetilov minister of construction in the northern and western areas of the USSR; Arkadiy Nikolayevich Shchepetilnikov minister of construction in southern areas of the USSR; and Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov minister of construction in areas of the Urals and Western Siberia in the USSR.

FURTHER ON MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

LD011626 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kishinev September 1 TASS -- Children went to school, student colleges and tens of thousands of workers to factories and offices in the capital of Moldavia on the first day of September although the day before, on August 31, the city was shaken by a strong tremour. The earthquake in Kishinev measured 7 points on the 12-point scole and in southern areas of the republic 8 points.

Answering questions from TASS, the head of the governmental commission for the removal of the consequences of the earthquake, Yevgeniy Kalenk, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Moldavia, said: "The disaster did much damage to industry, farms, social and cultural facilities and housing. Altogether 558 people asked for medical help and 42 of them were hospitalized. One person died and two are in a grave condition."

"The power systems and gas pipelines were switched off automatically as soon as the earthquake had started -- and it lasted about one minute -- so there were no fires," Kalenik continued. "Mostly old buildings were damaged in Kishinev and in the south of the republic. Residents of the damaged flats and private houses are being evacuated. The Kishinev City Soviet made available flats in newly built apartment houses and provided for the moving of some of the victims of the disaster into them. More than 600 families whose homes were ruined will be given new housing in the immediate future. Similar relief is being provided for the population of other cities and villages of the republic. All the ministries and departments have begun to repair the damage, to build housing for the rural population and to restore the damaged engineering communications. Work is going on round-the-clock and the railroads and motor transport are operating without a hitch. Building materials and equipment from many parts of the country are being received by the republic.

SOVIET DRUG ABUSE TERMED AS 'NOT SEVERE'

LD312135 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Aug 86

["Moscow Mailbag" presented by unidentified announcer answering questions of Winona High School Students]

[Excerpt] [Question] We have a big controversy about drug and alcohol abuse in the United States; is this a problem in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Yes, problem drinking is a major issue in this country. Alcohol abuse is blamed for absenteeism on the job, reduced labor efficiency, road accidents and broken marriages. According to the World Health Organization up to 40 percent of the health care spending in many countries is taken up by treatment of alcohol-related diseases. It's estimated that at least 17 million people in this country are problem drinkers, hundreds of thousands die prematurely because of alcohol. We realize of course, this a problem in most industrialized countries, including the United States. Last year the Soviet Government took extraordinary measures to combat the problem. The production of alcoholic drink has been drastically reduced, there are stiff fines for public drunkenness and drunken driving, and these measure are paying off with a vengeance. For the first time, fatal accidents have decreased by 20 percent. There are also fewer divorces related to drunkenness. Although reduced alcohol production has slashed the national revenues by 5 billion rubles a year, in the long run it will be offset by the salubrious effect these measures are bound to have.

[Question] And what about drug abuse? Is it just as widespread as it is in the United States?

[Answer] No it isn't; however, the Soviet press has lately started printing articles on this issue and they express concern about drug abuse. To begin with, the most dangerous drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and morphine are practically unheard of except for foreign films. According to a recent article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the two major items of drug abuse are wild hemp and poppy, and they account for 8 percent of such cases, with 20 percent going to medications. Eighty percent of all youngsters who take the drugs do so out of curiosity fed by movies and press articles. The recent spate of press publications on this score seems to suggest that while the problem is not severe, it has to be dealt with resolutely. [passage omitted]

Teenage Drug Addicts

PM291102 [Editorial Report] MOSCOW SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 August 1986 First Edition carries on page 3 A 1,200-word article by I Vedeneyeva entitled "Fatal Curiosity" and published under the rubric "Following up a Letter." The article describes the case of a group of drug addicts aged between 15 and 17 years who stole medicines from medical establishments and added "certain substances" to them to make narcotic drugs.

Appended to the article is a 200-word "commentary" by drug addiction specialist A.P. Masteropolu describing the disastrous effects of drug taking and stressing the vulnerability of minors. "We doctors," the specialist says, are very worried by the fact that the number of adolescent drug addicts has markedly increased of late" "It is particularly frightening to see children getting involved in drugs," the "commentary" says, calling for "the strengthening of forces to combat drug addiction. It should be in intelligent, flexible, and well thought-out struggle. Only then will the consequences not be as terrible as they could be..."

CENTRAL COMMITTE CRITICAL METALLURGY, INDUSTRY MINISTRIES

LD291501 MOSCOW Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the work experience of party organizations and labor kollektives of the West Siberian metallurgical combine, the Severskiy pipe works, and the Novopolotsk Polimer production association, for ensuring deliveries of output in accordance with contractual commitments. A decision which has been adopted in this connection notes that a characteristic special feature of the activity of these kollektivs is the high level of regularity in production, achieved by strengthening technological and labor discipline, and the efficient fulfilment of day and shift schedules for manufacture of output at all process stages. In recent times a significant restructuring has been carried out here in the work of teams and sections; integrated and multishift teams have been created; and predominant numbers in the main shops have been transferred to the method of team financial autonomy. Bonuses for workers and specialists have been made directly dependant on the fulfilment of schedules for the production and dispatch of output of the necessary quality and established range. A high feeling of involvement and personal responsibility for ensuring high end results and for fulfilling obligations to related enterprises is being fostered among all workers and engineering and technical workers.

Together with this, the CPSU Central Committee believes that the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Ministry of Chemical Industry are not attaching the necessary significance to the positive experience of the aforementioned enterprises and are spreading it in a feeble manner. The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that leaders of all ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises look in detail into the reasons for the low level of fulfilment of orders for output that is produced. It has been proposed to the Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union Republics, and to Kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, that they constantly direct political and organizational work at fostering in all working people feeling of responsibility for the honor of the enterprise and for strengthening state discipline; and at mobilizing their activity for the unconditional fulfilment of agreements for the deliveries of high-quality output and goods.

COSMOS-1773 RESEARCH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 27 AUG

LD280721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0701 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 August [TASS] -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1773 was launched in the Soviet Union on 27 August. The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution, 89.7 minutes;
Maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee), 366 kilometers;
Minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee), 181 kilometers;
Orbital inclination, 64.9 degrees.

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally. The coordinating and computer center is processing the incoming information.

Cosmos-1774 Launched

LD291551 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- A new artificial satellite of the earth, Cosmos-1774, was launched in the Soviet Union on August 28, 1986. The Sputnik carries scientific equipment for continuing studies of outer space. The parameters of its orbit are as follows:

Initial period of revolution, 11 hours 49 minutes;
Maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) - 39,342 kilometers;
Minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee) - 614 kilometers;
Inclination of orbit - 62.8 degrees.

In addition to the scientific equipment the Sputnik has a radio system for precise measurements of orbit elements and a radio telemetry system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of instruments and the scientific payload. The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming data.